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HYSTERIA AT COFFIN — Mourners break through lines to President Boumedienne's coffin in Algiers on way to mosque, where rites were held before burial Friday. Story page 2.

Wants to End Farm Subsidies

France Bars EMS Monday Start

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 29 (NYT) — France today formally blocked the planned launching Monday of Europe's new monetary system because of an unresolved dispute with West Germany over agricultural subsidies, which the French claim distort the balance of national economic advantage inside the Common Market.

Although French and West German spokesmen sought to minimize the significance of the postponement, many observers saw it as a potentially worrying setback for this currency-stabilization scheme, illustrating the many economic and political pressures that the monetary system must survive if it is to function effectively.

No revised date was set for the European Monetary System, under which all eight of the nine Common Market countries — Britain did not join — plan to re-establish fixed exchange rates between their currencies in a bid to reduce inflation and promote trade and investment. But, privately, French officials say they hope to get the new currency bloc working by the end of January.

Meeting Jan. 15

Common Market agriculture ministers will have a chance to resolve the subsidy dispute at their next scheduled meeting in Brussels on Jan. 15. But as chairman of the meeting, officials say, France is ready to advance the date, if other countries agree.

In a statement issued today, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said that the monetary system cannot be begun until West Germany and all other Common Market countries have agreed to phase out the contested farm subsidies, known as Monetary Compensation Amounts, and insure that any new ones are automatically eliminated at the end of each year.

As a result, the statement went on, central banks of the eight countries in the system had abandoned plans to agree today on the new fixed exchange rates between their currencies, which they were to start

defending when currency markets reopen Tuesday after the New Year holiday.

While many observers are surprised that so technical a dispute should delay an important European initiative that has the full backing of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Barre emphasized today that important French interests are at stake, describing Monetary Compensation Amounts as "a source of economic distortion between Common Market countries which put in question the working of its agricultural policy."

The Monetary Compensation Amounts originally were introduced to protect the Common Market's system of single, communitywide farm prices against fluctuations in national currency values. They effectively subsidize agricultural exports from strong currency countries, such as West Germany, while preventing farmers in weak currency countries, such as France, from gaining a price advantage.

But France now argues that the system unfairly favors West German farmers over French, thereby upsetting the unwritten deal whereby successive French governments have conceded West Germany the advantages of free industrial trade inside the Common Market, expecting West Germany to support a common agricultural policy favoring French farmers in return.

The dispute has been intensified by domestic political pressures. The French government is anxious to rebut opposition accusations that it is sacrificing French national interests in its European policies by standing up for French farmers. But the Free Democrats, the minority partner in Mr. Schmidt's coalition government in West Germany, draw support from agricultural areas and favor the monetary compensation subsidies.

By seeking more stable exchange rates among European currencies, France also is trying to protect the Common Agricultural Policy, whose pricing system is being strained seriously by exchange-rate changes.

Yet, the French government clearly believes that the European Monetary System will not prevent further revaluations of the Deutsche mark, and it is determined to stop these giving West German farmers an additional price advantage over its own.

Apart from the French-West German quarrel, some European bankers think that the Common Market could find it increasingly difficult to link its currencies to form the new monetary system the longer that they delay, because exchange markets are likely to become more turbulent next month after the usual holiday season calm.

"Markets usually get more lively (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Parliament Dissolved to Permit March 1 Poll

Suarez Calls General Elections in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez, acting today as Spain's new constitution came into force, announced general elections for March 1 — in a politically risky bid to win a parliamentary majority for his cent-right government.

King Juan Carlos interrupted a New Year's weekend ski holiday with his family in the Pyrenees and

flew back to Madrid by helicopter to sign the election decree at a Zarzuela Palace meeting with Mr. Suarez that lasted almost two hours.

Mr. Suarez, 46, obtained the approval of his Cabinet and the executive committee of his governing Democratic Center Union (UCD) to dissolve Parliament immediately and call the general elections.

On April 3, Spain will hold its first democratic national elections since before the 1936-39 Civil War that brought Franco to power, the premier said.

The constitution, which took effect today with its publication in the official gazette, required Mr. Suarez to decide within 30 days whether to seek a vote of confidence or call elections. He said that he had made up his mind well in advance, and he was announcing the decision as soon as legally possible because "I did not want to prolong a period of uncertainty."

The UCD won almost 34 percent of the vote in Spain's first post-Franco elections on June 15 last year. The party fell 14 seats short of an absolute majority in the 350-seat Congress of Deputies, the lower house of the Cortes (parliament).

Mr. Suarez was able to rule effectively because the opposition Socialists, Communists and rightist Popular Alliance agreed to form a consensus to carry the country through the transition from dictatorship to democracy after Franco's death in 1975.

Approval of the constitution in a national referendum on Dec. 6, together with the king's signing of the document in the Cortes on Wednesday and its publication today, brought the end of that transition period.

Mr. Suarez's options were limited. Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez rejected the possibility of his party joining a coalition with the UCD. A coalition between the UCD and the Communists or even the Popular Alliance was regarded as politically unfeasible.

Mr. Suarez could also have asked for support from the Basque and Catalan minorities, but this would have given his government a bare majority at a large political price.

The results of the constitutional referendum increased Mr. Suarez's need for a new mandate. While the constitution was approved by 87.8 percent of the voters, 32.9 percent of the abstentions were in the Basque region, where nationalists seeking greater had asked voters to stay home.

He gave the warning after meeting senior military commanders, security chiefs and civilian officials to discuss how martial law should be enforced. It was declared three days ago in 13 provinces, including Ankara and Istanbul, after a weekend of political and Muslim riots in which 107 persons died.

"There now appears to be the possibility of violence shifting to provinces other than those already under martial law," Mr. Ecevit told reporters.

Pope Will Visit Santo Domingo During Trip to Central America

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 29 (UPI) — President Antonio Guzman announced yesterday that Pope John Paul II will visit Santo Domingo Jan. 25 before arriving in Mexico to attend the Third Latin American Bishops Conference.

"I believe that this is the most important news in all the history of our country," Mr. Guzman said.

He Won't Leave, Spokesman Says

Shah Asks Opposition Aide To Form a Civilian Regime

TEHRAN, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — The Shah of Iran will tomorrow appoint Shahpur Bakhtiar to lead a civilian government to replace the present military regime, a palace spokesman announced.

Mr. Bakhtiar, a member of the opposition National Front, has already drawn up a Cabinet list, the spokesman said. His government will replace that of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari which came to power Nov. 6 in an attempt to end months of anti-shah violence. The shah has no intention of stepping down in favor of a regency council or of leaving the country, the spokesman said.

[The Iranian ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zahedi, denied reports today that the shah had agreed to step down as a condition for the formation of a new government by an opposition political leader, AP reported.]

Mr. Zahedi, the Iranian ambassador to the United States who returned to Tehran because of the crisis, said the Iranian news agency, Pars, reported that Mr. Bakhtiar had said he would form a government if a regency council were created that would take over the shah's functions.

[Mr. Zahedi, a son-in-law and close confidant of the shah, said someone apparently expanded on the Pars dispatch and said that if Mr. Bakhtiar formed a government to replace the present military Cabinet, it would mean the shah would step down. In an interview with West German television, Mr. Bakhtiar was quoted as saying he had been asked to form a government and "the shah can remain if he gives us sufficient guarantees."]

The shah will issue a decree today appointing Mr. Bakhtiar as premier, two days after he asked him to try to form a Cabinet, the spokesman said. The choice of Mr. Bakhtiar will have to be approved by both houses of parliament — the senate and the majlis (lower house). Both are due to meet Sunday but could bring their session forward to today.

Mr. Bakhtiar is generally considered No. 2 in the hierarchy of the main political opposition grouping, the National Front, which is led by Mr. Karim Sanjabi. He is considered a moderate in the front, meaning he is less critical of the shah than some.

Mr. Sanjabi issued a statement last night dissociating himself and the front from Mr. Bakhtiar. Sources close to Mr. Sanjabi accused the shah of appointing Mr. Bakhtiar merely in order to split the front. The sources claimed the shah, who has ruled Iran for 37 years, had been influenced by the United States in his choice of Mr. Bakhtiar. He belongs to the powerful pro-shah Bakhtiar tribe in southwest Iran.

The palace spokesman's statement on the shah's determination to stay on his throne followed reports broadcast abroad that he had agreed to bow to pressure to leave the country temporarily and hand over to a regency council.

In the TV interview, Mr. Bakhtiar said that the shah would be welcome to stay if he guaranteed human rights. The National Front did not demand that the shah leave the country, he said, and he was not in favor of a republic. "We are not for a republic or for a monarchy. We are for a progressive democracy. If the shah can really

guarantee this, there are no more questions," he said. The shah's decision to appoint a new government follows continuing violence throughout the country and the fact that the vital oil industry is still at a standstill because of strikes.

In Mr. Bakhtiar's favor were his real credentials as an opponent of the shah; his refusal over the years to cooperate with the imperial house in any way; his leadership of the Bakhtiar clan, which includes many Iranian oil workers; and support for his effort from Ardeshir Zahedi, the Iranian ambassador to the United States, who has close ties with the military leadership.

Operating against Mr. Bakhtiar was the momentum of the opposition to the shah in the streets and the likelihood that his initiative would be rejected by the influential Islamic leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The National Front, a successor to the extremist National Front Party led by Mr. Mossadegh before his dismissal in 1953, revived its activities last summer and now commands the largest following of any political group in Iran. It is considered a centrist rather than an extremist group.

The latest developments came during a day of continuing violence throughout Iran. In the southern oil city of Ahwaz, witnesses said, troops opened fire on a hospital to flush out an estimated 1,000 protesters staging a sit-in, and four persons were reported killed. Elsewhere, troops shot and killed nine anti-shah demonstrators in rioting that swept 13 major towns.

In Tehran, troops firing automatic weapons chased anti-shah demonstrators through congested downtown streets and fired on rooftop protesters who chanted "Death to the shah" and "Victory is close."

Witnesses reported four persons were killed today in Tehran, including a middle-aged man whose head was blown off by a bullet from an automatic rifle fired by patrolling troops. Three others were wounded.

Embassy Mobbed

Soldiers fought off another attempt by screaming youths to crowd around the U.S. Embassy, whose parking lot was filled with an angry mob last Sunday. Troops in heavy trucks and jeeps raced across avenues that were almost empty due to the shutdown of gas stations.

The shooting in Ahwaz followed day-long disturbances yesterday in which demonstrators burned down the Iran-American Society cultural center and four banks.

Several hundred Western oil company employees and their dependents, including many Americans, prepared to leave the southern town after the killing of an American and an Iranian oil employee last week sparked more death threats against those remaining.

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U.S. Delays Duty On Imports Hit By Waiver End

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The agency will delay these payments under its general authority to suspend liquidation of these duties, which is a standard practice under customs law. The Treasury said beginning Jan. 3, bonds posted with the U.S. Customs Service or letters of credit by importers may be used in place of a deposit of the estimated duty to cover any liabilities that might eventually result from a countervailing duty.

The Trade Act of 1974 authorized the Treasury Secretary to waive countervailing duties on merchandise imported during the four-year period that began Jan. 3, 1975 if certain criteria were met.

Failure of the last Congress to extend the duty waiver has effectively blocked final resolution of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The Common Market, under French insistence, has refused to conclude a trade package under the threat of countervailing duties on exports to the U.S.

U.S. special trade representative Robert Strauss won EEC support to continue negotiations on the trade pact after reassuring the Common Market the effects of the countervailing duties would be minimized.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Two Opposed Drastic Economic Policy

Cambodian Officials Reportedly Purged

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT) — The Cambodian government has apparently conducted a high-level purge of Cabinet officials who oppose the nation's stringent economic and internal political programs, U.S. officials say.

Knowledgeable officials said yesterday that although Premier Pol Pot and Deputy Premier Leng Sary remain the principal leaders of the Phnom Penh government, and apparently remain in secure control, the purge of ranking officials beneath them indicates some tension and discord within the radical regime.

The two officials reportedly purged are Hu Nim, minister of information and propaganda, and Tach Phorum, minister of public works. Neither man has appeared in public since last year. U.S. analysts say that available evidence indicates that the two have probably been dismissed because of opposition to the government's harsh campaigns against dissidents and so-called "bourgeois elements."

There is also some indication that the two may have expressed skepticism about Cambodia's economic program — it is a nation without a currency, whose population has been divided into groups of 30 families which receive, once a month, specific amounts of cooking oil, rice, fish paste and other basic necessities.

Border Conflict

U.S. officials emphasized that details and intelligence about Cambodia remain extremely sketchy and that, although Pol Pot appears firmly in control, there remains the possibility that the Cambodian leader could be forced out, especially if the shah can really

ment on the shah's determination to stay on his throne followed reports broadcast abroad that he had agreed to bow to pressure to leave the country temporarily and hand over to a regency council.

In the TV interview, Mr. Bakhtiar said that the shah would be welcome to stay if he guaranteed human rights. The National Front did not demand that the shah leave the country, he said, and he was not in favor of a republic. "We are not for a republic or for a monarchy. We are for a progressive democracy. If the shah can really

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Begin Announces More Settlements

Israel Bars Palestinian State

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today emphatically rejected any plan by Egypt to set up a Palestinian state, and insisted that none would come into being. He said that any such state would become a Soviet base.

Instead, he said, Israel would follow the guidelines of the Camp David peace accords and establish

self-government for the 1.1 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He also said that new Jewish settlements would be set up there.

"We want the autonomy so that we can reach a situation in which we will be able to live together, Jews and Arabs, in an undivided country, while maintaining the establishment of settlements," Mr.

Begin told a luncheon given in Jerusalem by Israeli newspaper editors.

"This is our firm stance, a stance for which we have acted and we shall continue to act," he said.

Reply to Ghali

Mr. Begin's comments about a Palestinian state were in response to remarks, published in Cairo on Wednesday, by Egypt's acting foreign minister, Butros Ghali. Mr. Ghali said that Egypt would seek the foundation of a Palestinian state after signing a treaty with Israel.

Mr. Ghali's words, Mr. Begin said in the first official Israeli reaction, "do not obligate Israel. They contradict the Camp David accords."

He went on: "We do not accept the idea of a Palestinian state. A Palestinian state will not be established. If it is established, it will pose a danger, not only to the security, but also to the existence of the state of Israel."

Reiterating an old Israeli argument, Mr. Begin said that a Palestinian state would "immediately become a Soviet base in the heart of the Middle East, and on this Israel shares an interest with other free people who do not want a totalitarian regime in the Middle East."

No Freeze

Mr. Begin was asked about the freeze on the establishment of new settlements since the Dec. 17 deadline for initiating the draft treaty expired. Israel had pledged to halt construction until then, but the negotiations have not been concluded. "There has been a settlement drive and there will be one," he replied. "There is no freeze," he said, without elaborating.

Reiterating a Union supports the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has backing among West Bank notables who oppose the Camp David accords. They and the PLO want Israel to withdraw from the area, which was captured from Jordan in 1967.

Egypt has proposed that self-government be implemented by next December. Israel has refused to accept a target date, arguing that if the target were not met, Egypt could nullify the treaty.

"We are ready to resume negotiations with Egypt," Mr. Begin said. "One must express hope that a peace treaty with Egypt will be signed as a first step toward peace in the Middle East."

2 Million Mourners Jam Algiers

Boumedienne Funeral Causes Hysteria

ALGIER, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne was buried today amid mass hysteria that swept through streets filled by an estimated 2 million mourners.

Hundreds of persons fainted or fell and were trampled as crowds tried to break through reinforced police cordons to reach the funeral cortege. Scores of mourners were taken to hospitals but no serious injuries were reported.

Shouts of "Boumedienne lives" echoed along the funeral route that took Mr. Boumedienne's coffin from the Great Mosque below the hilltop Casbah to the Martyrs' Enclosure at El Alia cemetery.

Mr. Boumedienne, who died at 46 Wednesday after 40 days in a coma brought on by a rare blood disease, was buried at the side of 19th-century national hero Abd el-Kader. Nearby are graves of hundreds of soldiers killed in the 1954-62 war for independence from France in which Mr. Boumedienne was a key military commander.

100-Gun Salute

The president's casket, draped in the red, white and green national flag, was taken to the cemetery on a gun carriage flanked by army troops while a 100-gun salute boomed out.

Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, Syrian President Hafez Assad and Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat, Mr. Boumedienne's allies in the Arab "hard-line" camp opposing Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, joined dozens of other Arab, Third World and Western delegations.

But Cuban President Fidel Castro, with whom Mr. Boumedienne had maintained close personal and political ties, was absent.

The outbursts of collective hysteria erupted in many places in defiance of appeals for calm and dignity broadcast by Radio Algiers.

Many persons were trampled by the unruly, shouting mobs. Dozens had been injured in mob scenes yesterday when the public was allowed to pay tribute to Mr.

Boumedienne's body lying in state in the People's Palace.

Hours before the funeral today, police reinforcements blocked off side streets along the route to the cemetery in an attempt to limit the crowds massed in the center of the city.

The wailing of prayers from scores of mosques fused with shouts from the teeming mourners, some of whom had walked for two days from outlying areas to the capital after the announcement of the president's death.

Expressions of Agony

Women in traditional white veils wept, chanted and rolled back their heads in expressions of agony.

Youths held up black-bordered newspaper front pages announcing the death. The newspapers did not mention what Mr. Boumedienne died of.

In attendance were representatives of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Britain, Iraq, Canada and France.

Sympathy messages were sent by China's leaders and Pope John Paul.

Delegations from around the world streamed into Algiers for the funeral.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and President Carter's son Chip. It also included boxing champion Muhammad Ali and Howard Boyd, chairman of the El Paso, Texas, oil firm that buys oil from Algeria.

Mr. Assad was the first Arab head of state to arrive. He was accompanied by Mr. Arafat and other PLO officials. Heads of other states, including Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, cable condolences but did not attend themselves.

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A United Airlines stewardess stands with a deputy sheriff in front of the wreckage of a DC-8 which crashed in Oregon yesterday. At least 10 of 185 persons aboard were killed.

DC-8 Crashes in Oregon; 10 of 185 Aboard Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

with its landing gear. He said flight attendants began instructing them on emergency landings, and the pilot said he hoped to touch down normally.

"Next thing I knew, 'boom boom.' I didn't know if we were dead or alive after the crash," Mr. Helzel said.

"They briefly briefed us well, otherwise I wouldn't have known what to do," said Amy Conner, 17, who sprained an ankle. "They told us what might happen. They braced us for the worst."

The plane did not burn, but was surrounded with spilled fuel. The wings and front of the plane — to the fourth or fifth row of the passenger section — were sheared off.

A fireman said it was "a miracle we didn't have a fire. It was just incredible with all the power lines down and the fuel leak."

The broken lines for several blocks around cut electricity to about 7,000 customers for two hours. The fireman said lines were "arcing and dancing in the street." There were no reports of injuries to persons on the ground.

"Where he put that plane down was the only place he could have in the area with no casualties on the ground," an official said. "There are two apartment complexes within 100 yards."

"After clearing the mountains, the pilot proceeded to put down gear and there was a tremendous shudder," said Charles Linderman, 31, of Alexandria, Va., a survivor. "My wife and I were sitting just above the wing."

He said that when passengers were told to take off their watches, his showed 6:07 p.m.

"What finally happened, it sounded like we didn't have any power, we hit something and bounced, then landed in some trees and knocked down a house," Mr. Linderman said.

France Bars EMS Start

(Continued from Page 1)

In January and sentiment is very bearish on the dollar. So the German mark may come under increased upward pressure next year and that will complicate setting up the new system," a Danish banker said today.

Few European bankers doubt that the Carter administration wants to keep the dollar stable against the mark and other currencies next year. But many suspect that the United States' stock of intervention ammunition is running low.

Today, a prominent Paris banker said that he thought \$10 billion to \$12 billion has been spent of the \$30 billion that President Carter said, on Nov. 1, he would use to defend the dollar. A leading Swiss bank recently estimated that \$12 billion to \$15 billion had been used.

Once more than half the \$30 billion is gone, and if the pressure on the dollar continues, many European bankers believe, the Carter administration will lose its nerve and introduce controls on U.S. capital outflows to keep the U.S. economy slow, inflation drops and confidence in the dollar recovers.

The talks, with the Nationalist side led by Foreign Minister Tsang Yen-chi, lasted for three sessions. After the second one today, Mr. Chiang and his group met with Mr. Chiang again, recovered the talks for 35 minutes, then departed so quickly for the airport that they left behind an escort of 24 motorcycles that was waiting outside. A nationalist official said the abrupt departure surprised them.

A U.S. source said it was because of security.

Continuing Discussions

The American statement said: "We look forward to continuing these discussions here and in Washington in the coming weeks."

A much longer Nationalist statement said Mr. Chiang told Mr. Christopher that future ties must rest on five principles — reality, continuity, security, legality and governmentality.

Appropriate legislation must be taken to provide a legal basis for the 59 remaining economic, cultural and other treaties between the two nations, the statement quoted Mr. Chiang as saying.

Security Questions

Also, the Nationalist president warned that Mr. Carter's decision to sever relations with Taiwan would destabilize this area, and that he must give assurances that the United States will act to protect security here.

"It is imperative that the United States take concrete and effective measures to renew its [security] assurances to countries in this region," Mr. Chiang said.

The demonstrations continued

When they arrived Wednesday, about 10,000 angry Taiwanese lined the route from the military airport, pelting Mr. Christopher, U.S. Ambassador Leonard Unger and others with eggs, tomatoes and mud. The mob smashed the windshield of Mr. Unger's car, and both he and Mr. Christopher received slight cuts from flying glass.

The incident raised a strong protest from the State Department and nearly caused cancellation of the talks. The U.S. delegation was reported to be very angry. But Mr. Chiang personally assured Mr. Christopher that the group would be protected.

The demonstrations continued

The demonstrations continued

The demonstrations continued

The demonstrations continued

Continued Shutdown Expected

Foreign Oil Workers Leave Iran

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT) — On the advice of their companies, foreign employees of oil concerns operating in Iran are leaving that country in large numbers, raising the prospect of an indefinite continuation of the shutdown of Iran's oil industry, energy experts said yesterday.

The evacuation is reported by reliable public and private officials in Washington to include both employees of oil contractors operating in Iran and foreign nationals — about 300 persons in all, including 200 Americans — working for the Oil Service Co. of Iran, a consortium of foreign companies that produces nearly all of Iran's oil. Iran is not considered able to produce its oil — which accounts for about 10 percent of world production — without the help of the foreign technicians, most of whom reportedly are being flown by chartered planes to nearby destinations including Cyprus, Bahrain and Istanbul.

"At the moment, the re-establishment of political stability is needed before oil production can begin again," said a U.S. official, referring to the use, by opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, of strikes in the oil fields and elsewhere as a political weapon.

Tenuous Hope

Despite the prospect for Iran's oil customers of the indefinite loss of 5.5 million barrels a day of Iranian supplies, U.S. officials maintained a tenuous hope that a severe shortage could be avoided.

"If we have compensating production increases elsewhere and if we have a mild winter, we should be able to ride through reasonably well," said U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger. "For the longer term, that production should come back or we could face the general problem of availability and price and the economic consequences that flow from it."

The United States receives about 900,000 barrels a day from Iran — only about 10 percent of its imports. Japan and West Germany are Iran's two largest customers.

Unpleasant Actions

Nonetheless, the prospects for the United States and the other oil-importing countries are considered bleak because of historical animosities, the integrated nature of the world oil system and international agreements.

The international agreements principally include a pact among members of the International Energy Agency to share supplies in the case of a severe shortage, an agreement forged after the 1973-74 Arab embargo. But the parties to that accord are reluctant to activate it, because its provisions require each country to take sharp — and potentially unpleasant — actions to reduce domestic consumption.

Instead, the major consuming countries are relying, as they did in 1973-74, on the international oil companies to see that available supplies are spread as evenly as possible.

Nonetheless, top U.S. energy officials continue to meet frequently for intensive study of various contingencies and options. One official said he expected a more explicit U.S. strategy to evolve over the next few days.

For the moment, the situation appears relatively stable. Saudi

Arabia, and to a lesser extent Kuwait and other oil-exporting countries, have boosted their production to try to offset the loss of Iranian oil. The Saudis are reported to be pumping close to 10.5 million barrels a day, very close to their estimated capacity. All but about 1.5 million barrels a day of the lost Iranian output has been made up, experts estimate.

Inventories Boosted

In addition, oil companies have boosted their inventories in recent weeks, in anticipation of price increases scheduled to begin Monday and as a precaution against the loss of Iranian oil. By some estimates, the world inventories are now 300 million to 400 million barrels above what is considered normal.

With that cushion, the earliest substantial dislocations as a result of the shutdown are estimated for late February or March, and possibly much later. By spring, stocks will almost certainly be lower and the warm weather will have begun to raise demand because of increased driving and use of air conditioning.

But energy experts caution that, from this moment on, the world oil supply situation is balanced on a knife edge, at the mercy of events and of the large oil-exporters.

"With the Iranian production, we had a very comfortable

margin," said John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "If something were now to go wrong somewhere else, it could be disastrous."

Mr. Lichtblau and others also raise the prospect of permanent damage to the oil fields. For one thing, oil fields are considered highly vulnerable to sabotage or terrorism. Because of their sprawling nature, they are almost impossible to guard effectively.

Moreover, a prolonged shutdown could prevent Iran from resuming its previous production of 6.1 million barrels a day. Experts worry about loss of pressure in the wells, seepage of water, and corrosion. In addition, the fate of a multibillion-dollar project under way to rework the Iranian fields — needed to maintain current capacity — is thought to be in doubt. Finally, some experts raise the specter of a new Iranian government that might be less anxious to pump oil at a rapid rate.

To date, according to U.S. Energy Department calculations, lost oil production (about 200 million barrels in all) has cost Iran \$2.3 billion. Some analysts say that the Iranian shutdown could add billions of dollars to the U.S. trade deficit by ending Iranian imports of American goods. Those sales have been running at a \$4 billion annual rate in 1978.

Fleet Deployment off Iran Seen Among U.S. Options

(Continued from Page 1)

false reports by the Soviet Union to be clearly unhelpful at a time when there is a need to calm the passions and not excite them," he said.

Besides the growing volume of Soviet propaganda against the shah, officials disclosed no other move by Moscow that might have prompted the White House to consider ordering a carrier into the Gulf. Earlier this week it was reported that several high-altitude Soviet fighters had flown into Iranian airspace on reconnaissance missions, but a Pentagon official said there was no evidence to support that claim.

Pentagon officials said there were seven naval vessels in the Indian Ocean, including a guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile destroyer, a frigate and an oiler; three ships permanently based at the Gulf island of Bahrain; and four others under "routine patrol" in the Arabian Sea off Pakistan.

The officials said that if President Carter ordered an additional task force, including a carrier, into the area, it would be detached from the Navy's 7th Fleet, a portion of which is based at Subic Bay in the Philippines. It could take up to one week to move the carrier to the Gulf, a senior naval officer said.

Although the use of naval forces to symbolize U.S. support for the shah evidently has been under discussion for several weeks, officials said that it had not been seriously considered until this week. They said that move would not be designed specifically to influence the course of events in Iran and that Mr. Carter fully backed the shah's attempt to form a new government of "national reconciliation" that would include elements of his opposition.

Witnesses in Alzav said shooting and tear-gas shelling went on around a university hospital from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. today.

A witness said the troops apparently wanted to flush out those 1,000 who were inside, staging a sit-in to protest yesterday's killings. "The people did not budge, however," the witness said.

Several hundred of those in the sit-in were leaving the area, the witness said. They were promptly beaten up, arrested and carried away by troops who were waiting outside, the witnesses said.

Witnesses said there were no apparent casualties when several hundred demonstrators set the Iran-America Society building afire in the city.

The Swedish-led Salen group, which includes the U.S. coast guard ship Albatross, is expected to return there in May, industry sources say. The United States understood to have told Amoco more than a year ago that in view of Peking's position, Washington might not be able to provide protection for exploration in the sector.

Some Nest Eggs Never Hatched By New Yorkers

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — Almost \$300 million has been stashed in New York state's financial institutions and forgotten in the last 35 years.

The Abandoned Property Bureau of the state's Department of Audit and Control reported that, since 1944, \$487 million has been found unclaimed in banks and with corporations, brokers, and insurance and utility companies.

Herbert Friedman, associate counsel for the bureau, said that most of the money is cash and the remainder is in stocks.

Some of the unclaimed money belongs to entertainment figures, Mr. Friedman said, but a much it belonged to immigrants who put their savings into banks and never withdrew them.

He said that \$750,000 of the unclaimed money is kept in a revolving account for the payment of claims while the rest is converted to use by the state.

Restaurant Laurent.

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New year's eve gala dinner.

Sunday December 31, 1978.

Laurent's band / Trio Athénée / Russian gypsies.

MENU

Le foie gras frais en gelée au Sauternes / Le consommé double aux palourdes / Le homard à la nage au caviar d'Iron.
La mignonnade de chevreuil Laurent (voir farce aux câlottes).
Le gratin au vieux champagne / Le chapon fin en salade.
Les côtes de 1979 sonnent la bonne et heureuse année.
Le café accompagné de mignonnades.
Champagne Mumm Cordon Rouge 1973 (1/2 bouteille par pers.).

RESERVATIONS: 225.00.39/359.14.99.

Black tie.

CIA, FBI Cite 'Sensitive' Matter

Congressman Asks Release Of Missing-Uranium Study

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP) — The CIA and the FBI are blocking release of a congressional report on the disappearance of 206 pounds of bomb-grade uranium, according to a congressman who says that only full disclosure will "lay to rest widespread suspicions of a government cover-up."

The entire report prepared by the General Accounting Office has been classified secret, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., said yesterday. He said he was assured six months ago by the GAO that, at most, only the most sensitive areas in the report would be classified.

"Only full public disclosure can lay to rest widespread suspicions of a government cover-up of either a real or a feared diversion," said Rep. Dingell, chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee on energy and power.

The case arose after it was discovered, more than 11 years ago, that 206 pounds of uranium had disappeared from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp., a private firm in Apollo, Pa. There have been suspicions the uranium was smuggled to Israel in the early 1960s for atomic weapons.

Israeli Ties Seen

Much of the suspicion has centered on Zalman Shapira, owner of the firm, who "had very close ties with Israel," according to FBI documents.

However, documents released under the Freedom of Information Act last year said that government investigations during the previous 11 years had failed to find evidence that the uranium was sent to Israel.

The documents said the FBI concluded in a probe begun in 1976 that Mr. Shapira could not be prosecuted for any crime "because there is no evidence of any crime."

Rep. Dingell also charged that the GAO was denied access during its investigation for Congress to all files of the FBI and CIA.

"I find it difficult to understand how the FBI and CIA could demand that the report be classified if they refused to cooperate with the investigation," Rep. Dingell said in a letter to Comptroller General Elmer Staats.

FBI and CIA spokesmen said that their agencies cooperated in the GAO investigation and that the report contains sensitive information.

In his letter, Rep. Dingell said that the most recent FBI investigation of the case began more than 30 months ago and that agents "still have not interviewed some of the central actors involved."

Suzanne Black, a CIA spokeswoman, said that the GAO report was classified "because of sources and methods" and "information contained in it." She would not elaborate.

The FBI said the agency "has not improperly blocked the report. It does contain sensitive information which under the current GAO procedures was classified."

The GAO would not discuss the report or its classification.



GORILLA GOURMANDISE — Massa, the world's oldest captive gorilla, celebrates his 48th birthday at Philadelphia Zoo with a cake designed to please the palate of even the most discriminating gorilla. Made of enriched grain and meat, the cake was garnished with some of Massa's favorite goodies — oranges, bananas, kale, apples and carrots.

A Return to Draft Seen Hurting Quality

U.S. Says Volunteer Army Working Well

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (WP) — Going back to the draft would reduce the quality of the Army as well as rekindle the anti-draft sentiment, the Pentagon said yesterday in a generally favorable report on the all-volunteer military.

The report represents the Carter administration's first detailed look at the all-volunteer force that began in 1973, when the authority to draft young men expired.

While conceding that some problems continue to plague the all-

volunteer force, the report said the services should be able to fill their ranks throughout the 1980s with high-quality volunteers.

This forecast has been increasingly challenged recently, and Congress is expected to consider the issue next year.

Rep. Robin Beard, R-Tenn., a member of the House Armed Services Committee, for example, recently sent a detailed critique of the all-volunteer force to academic leaders and asked them to join the search for alternatives.

The Pentagon said yesterday that its own report "is not intended to either defend or attack the all-volunteer force, but rather lays out the quantifiable data, structures alternatives and sets a framework for the national debate that seems to be forming around the future of the all-volunteer armed forces."

Standby Draft

While conceding that conscripting 100,000 young men instead of relying on volunteers would save about \$250 million a year, "the active-force draft is not needed today to man our active forces," but it would be advisable to have a standby draft that could provide troops for a protracted war in Europe.

In a table listing the effects of returning to conscription, the Pentagon said this step would reduce the quality of the Army and stimulate anti-draft sentiment.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have approached the draft question gingerly, limiting themselves to recommending that the draft machinery be prepared for use, including returning to the registration of teen-agers. They have not recom-

mended ending the all-volunteer force and reinstituting draft calls.

These are some of the pluses the Pentagon said it found in its two-year study of the all-volunteer force (AVF):

- The education levels and test scores of new recruits have been higher under the AVF than under the draft.

- The young people who joined the military in fiscal 1978 represented "the highest percentage of high school graduates of any year in our nation's history."

- The volunteers represent a geographic cross section of the nation, although the percentage of blacks signing up is disproportionate.

- Discipline problems have declined since the Vietnam era, "returning to about the pre-Vietnam level."

- There are better opportunities for women and minorities, better living conditions for junior personnel and a wider choice of training.

In examining some of the minuses of switching to the AVF, the Pentagon included:

- Army recruits' test scores have been declining since fiscal 1976, and Navy discipline is not keeping up with the favorable trends in the other services.

- Almost 50 percent more recruits are leaving the service before fulfilling their obligated tours than was the case under the draft.

- There is a perception that military health care is inadequate.

- Most of the reserve forces to back up the active Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps are far under strength.

U.S. Army Seeks Brighter Recruits To Serve With Forces in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — The Army today announced a \$60-million trial program to attract brighter young men to serve with the U.S. forces in Europe.

The Army said that it hoped to enlist up to 12,500 high school graduates scoring average or above average marks in intelligence tests during the next year by offering them a shorter, two-year enlistment. As additional recruitment, the Army will pay \$2,000 for the college education of those selected. The cost of the trial plan was estimated at \$60 million. The Army also will continue its three-year enlistment program for most of the 100,000 new soldiers it recruits each year.

An Army spokesman said that the shorter enlistment would ease the concern of Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO forces commander, over long overseas assignments for young soldiers.

Costa Rica Asks Help from OAS Against Somoza
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Costa Rica yesterday called for an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States over the threat of an armed conflict with Nicaragua.

Costa Rican Ambassador Rodolfo Piza told the permanent council of the OAS that Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza had threatened to invade Costa Rica. Gen. Somoza had said at a press conference on Wednesday that his forces would retaliate against Costa Rica's continued support for anti-Somoza guerrillas.

The Nicaraguan government has repeatedly claimed that guerrillas of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation strike across the border at the Nicaraguan National Guard from Costa Rica.

Costa Rica denied that it is a haven for the guerrillas. It accuses Nicaragua of repeated raids into its territory.

Forest Fires Burn Outside Spain City
BILBAO, Spain, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Forest fires, fanned by strong winds, burned throughout the night on the hills surrounding this city, police said today.

Troops were called out to help firemen fight the blazes, which spread over an area with a radius of about 10 kilometers. There were no reports of casualties.

To Bar Disclosures by Hospitals, Insurance Firms

Carter Weighs Strong Privacy Restrictions

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT) — President Carter has been advised by his staff that private institutions such as hospitals, insurance companies and credit companies should be prohibited from disclosing the information they have about individuals, except in certain circumstances.

If the recommendation is accepted by Mr. Carter and acted on by Congress, state legislatures and the affected industries, it would curb the amount of information about the private lives of Americans that now flows through the computerized files of many businesses and law enforcement agencies.

The broad recommendation that Americans should have a legally enforceable expectation of privacy in regard to many of the records concerning their lives and spending habits was sent to Mr. Carter after a year of study by a special White House committee headed by Stuart Eizenstat, assistant to the president for domestic affairs, and Juanita Kreps, secretary of commerce. The recommendation was made in a brief presidential decision memorandum.

The privacy issue is difficult to resolve because it sometimes brings into conflict worthy goals and principles. Scientists undertaking important health research sometimes seek medical records containing personal information that no individual would want to be made known. Privacy restrictions can impede policemen trying to solve important criminal cases.

Ordered in 1977

The administration's privacy study was ordered by the president in 1977 after the Privacy Protection Commission recommended 165 legislative and regulatory changes to give better protection to individuals from unnecessary snooping.

Both the presidential memorandum and the larger study on which it is based will serve as the foundation for Mr. Carter's special message on privacy — expected soon after Congress returns to Washington next month — and the related legislative proposals and administrative changes.

The New York Times has obtained a copy of a Nov. 8 draft of the presidential memorandum that an administration spokesman said was substantially similar to the document sent to Mr. Carter.

The development of the proposed privacy policy has been subject to strenuous debate within the government. Some officials from such agencies as the Internal Revenue Service, the Justice Department, the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management and

Budget have strongly opposed changes that would limit government access to personal records.

But the criticism is expected to come from a different direction — the experts concerned about the present lack of privacy safeguards — when Mr. Carter unveils his privacy policy in his forthcoming message to Congress.

The privacy policy recommended to Mr. Carter in the memorandum contained five major elements. They were:

- Record keepers such as insur-

ance companies and credit companies should inform their customers of their information and disclosure practices "and should be obliged to adhere to these statements."

- An individual should be able to see and obtain a copy of "reasonable retrievable records about himself" held by major nongovernment record keepers.

- An individual should be able to "challenge the accuracy of information about himself, and the record keeper should be obliged to

correct the record or report that the individual disputes it."

- An individual should be informed of the basis for an adverse decision in such areas as consumer credit, bank credit, insurance and employment.

- Private record keepers should be "forbidden to disclose information where there is an expectation of confidentiality" except in such circumstances where disclosure is necessary to serve the relationship, necessary to protect the record keeper against fraud by the individual, authorized by the individual or obtained by a government agency "through a process established by law."

According to a table accompanying the privacy recommendation, the policy committee believed the expectation of confidentiality should apply to consumer credit, bank, insurance, medical and telephone records.

According to several administration sources, however, the privacy committee withdrew its recommendation concerning telephone toll records and decided that that problem had to be resolved personally by Mr. Carter. The records that the telephone company keeps of all long distance calls made by an individual — and in some areas even the local calls — are considered highly useful to law enforcement agencies attempting to identify the associations and friends of an individual.



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Environmentalists Raise Specter Of China Buried in Coke Bottles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (WP) — A U.S. environmental group, fearing that the arrival of Coca-Cola will soon have the Chinese up to their Great Wall in empties, urged Peking this week to ban throwaway containers.

Environmental Action wrote to Chai Tse-min, chief of China's liaison office here, urging that China "adopt a mandatory deposit system immediately."

"While we welcome the long-awaited normalization of diplomatic relations between our two countries, we caution you to avoid falling into the same traps that have raised our taxes, squandered our energy and cluttered our landscapes," advised Diane MacEachern, of Environmental Action's "national clearinghouse on deposit legislation."

'My God,' She Thought

Mr. Chai was unavailable for comment, but a call to the liaison office produced a perplexed response yesterday from Wang Tieming, an economic researcher. He said that, in his five years here, he had never encountered a throwaway bottle. In China, where locally made soft drinks are widely used, he said that people may throw bottles away if they like, but they can also return them for a refund. "I don't think it's compulsory, but we advocate it," he added.

The letter from Environmental Action was prompted by the announcement last week that Coca-Cola Co. had signed an agreement with Peking and would start shipping Coke to China in a few weeks. Miss MacEachern said that when she read the announcement, she thought, "My God, what would it mean to have no deposit, no return bottles in China? Every year, Americans throw away 70 billion beverage containers, enough to encircle the globe twice."

Suppose the 900 million Chinese did likewise? The first shipments of Coke to China will include returnable bottles and cans, a Coca-Cola spokesman said yesterday. However, he doubted that they would be recycled. He said he expected that foreign visitors would bring them home for souvenirs.

U.S. Woman Jailed for 8 Years In \$240,000 Welfare Fraud

COMPTON, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP) — Barbara Jean Williams, who drove to her trial in a silver-colored Cadillac, was sentenced yesterday to eight years in prison for collecting welfare funds for more than 70 children.

In one of the biggest welfare

fraud cases on record, Superior Court Judge Kenneth Gale imposed the maximum sentence on the 33-year-old woman.

The judge said the offense "is on a par with somebody stealing from the poor box of a church."

Mrs. Williams was accused of bilking Los Angeles County of \$240,000 by using eight fictitious names and collecting welfare for more than 70 children, including four of her own, from September, 1971, to February of this year.

She surrendered to authorities on June 14 after a telephone tip led to a computer check that discovered the fraud.

L.S. Persianinov, Obstetrician, 70, Is Dead in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Leonid Semenovich Persianinov, 70, a prominent Soviet obstetrician and gynecologist, has died. Tass reported yesterday.

Mr. Persianinov was at the time of his death the vice president of the International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and honorary member of a number of foreign scientific societies.

Tass said he published more than 400 scientific papers.

Lt. Gen. Sergei Danilin

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Lt. Gen. Sergei Danilin, 78, who was the navigator on a pioneer, nonstop flight from Moscow to the United States in 1937, has died, it was reported here today.

Gen. Danilin was the navigator for pilots Mikhail Gromov and A. Yumashev on a record 62-hour flight over the North Pole to San Jacinto, Calif., a distance of 6,262 miles, July 12-14, 1937.

5¢ Sunday N.Y. Times

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI) — The local price of the Sunday edition of the New York Times is going up to 85 cents Jan. 7, making it among the highest-priced Sunday papers in the United States.

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Algeria's Future

The death of Houari Boumedienne naturally throws uncertainty and therefore uneasiness over the future of Algeria. He was a loner among Arab rulers and brooded no successor near the throne. He kept in his own hands the management of his country's prestige and stability, and his departure leaves the world wondering about them both.

But it goes much further than that. Algeria's position is of recognized importance to Western Europe and the United States, and first of all to France, which both willingly and unwillingly was responsible for the modern Algerian state. Relations between Paris and Algiers have not been what Gen. de Gaulle hoped for when the Evian accords granting Algeria final independence were signed 16 years ago after an era of fearful strife and bloodshed that convulsed the two countries.

Boumedienne was not an admirer of France and relations in latter years were cool. But as he returned from Moscow last fall to his deathbed, the Algerian leader did send greetings to President Giscard d'Estaing, and the decks seemed clear for a renewal of more fruitful economic and even political ties. France, if for no other reason than the employment it gives to thousands of Algerians from across the Mediterranean, remains a capital element in the calculations of any new Algerian government.

Boumedienne's death will also inevitably affect Algeria's role in the Arab world. He was a hardliner, frequently on the side of Syria, for example, and a champion of the Palestinian Arabs. He termed himself a socialist and was smiled on by Moscow, although his country's stability and economic potential made him largely his own man. His quarrel with Morocco over the borders of the

Spanish Sahara and his backing of the guerrilla Polisario disturbed the index of his prestige, but probably not unduly. Algeria was, after all, the country in Africa, and in the whole Third World, that had most successfully and most conclusively thrown off the colonial yoke in modern times. And if there was anyone qualified to speak for the Third World, it was Boumedienne. Small wonder that he stood high in its councils.

Finally, Algeria is one of the great sources of the West's energy in the form of its reserves of natural gas and oil. So far the West has had access to it, if not in the fraternal fashion for which the French had hoped. The new leadership of Algeria will find this swift-edged sword lying smack on its doorstep.

This is the setting in which the Council of the Revolution will choose a successor to Boumedienne. There has been no doubt of jockeying for position during the president's long illness, but no heir has yet clearly emerged. Often mentioned is Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Boumedienne's friend and foreign minister for 13 years, who is known internationally as clever, young and energetic. Another name is that of Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, National Liberation Front Party chief and Arab nationalist. Behind all lies the shadow, dim but still extant, of Ahmed Ben Bella, now in his 60s, imprisoned in secret since Boumedienne took power, the Algerian "Man in the Iron Mask."

The stakes in the succession are momentous. Whoever comes forth as the next ruler of Algeria will need ideally to have the agility and judgment, not to mention the stature, of a leader of a still-continuing revolution, an international economic strategist, and a tried and knowing statesman.

Toward Namibia Independence

South Africa is edging back toward the respectable position on Namibia (its colony, as South-West Africa, for 50-odd years) from which it departed last fall. Up to that point, Pretoria had been moving toward acceptance of the Namibian independence plan that five Western nations had sold to a skeptical United Nations. Then, in a setback brought on by the convulsions of a political succession crisis, South Africa started cutting loose from the Western plan. It sponsored internal elections, transparently designed to exclude the nationalists of the South-West Africa People's Organization, who by that time had been persuaded to suspend their guerrilla operations and compete in elections under UN supervision.

Those internal elections were duly held. But — here is the good news — it now appears that South Africa will not hand over power to the winners, a course that would have insured a resumption of guerrilla war. Instead, Pretoria will use its dominant influence in Namibia to get the internal people to participate in all-party UN elections next year.

It is far from a sure thing. But optimism is running high in the Carter administration; just the other day Richard Moose, the assistant secretary of state for Africa, described the U.S. effort in Namibia as "the most successful undertaking in Africa this year." The multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, after sweeping the internal elections, has agreed to the broader elections. Its victory gave it new confidence, and it was under South African pressure. But it is understandably apprehensive about submitting its fortunes to a poll run by the UN General Assembly, which has officially anointed one (electorally untested) Namibian faction, SWAPO with its guerrillas, as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. On its part, SWAPO is apprehensive, also understandably, lest South Africa use its substantial military weight in the territory to inhibit a free and fair vote.

So even though South Africa, the DTA, SWAPO and the U.S. officials are all now saying the UN elections will go on, there will still be considerable sparring over the terms. The United States and the four other Western countries that are holding the ring have their work cut out for them in the next few months.

If this political rescue operation does come off, it will not be merely because the DTA realized the value of international legitimacy and SWAPO the value of internal accommodation. It will also be because various sovereign states came to realize their own distinctive stakes in a peaceable Namibian outcome. South Africa needs such an outcome to consolidate a friendly, stable state on its northern border, to keep Cubans from eventually widening the Angolan war, and to demonstrate its capacity to be reasonable, and not just defiant, in its own interest. Angola, which has been urging moderation on the SWAPO guerrillas (which it supports), needs a peaceable outcome also to have a friendly, stable neighbor on its southern border, to reduce South African support of Angola's own opposition guerrillas, and thereby to relieve its dependence on Cuban soldiers — the better then to improve relations with the West.

The United States has correctly seen Namibia as the one place in southern Africa where a diplomatic solution under American patronage, rather than a military solution under Soviet patronage, could work in a reasonably short time. This would fully justify itself in strictly Namibian terms. But the example of racial and ideological accommodation, American officials hope, would be at least partially portable. It could be carried to Rhodesia and perhaps to South Africa itself, both places where the expectation of violence has a strong tendency to become a self-fulfilling prophecy. That is why American diplomacy needs a success in Namibia, and so does southern Africa, desperately.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Silence About Vietnam

The world's conscience still remains relatively undisturbed by the plight of many tens of thousands of Vietnamese boat people who swarm into anything from hell-hole tramp steamers to unseaworthy cockleshells to escape from a brutal Communist regime. . . . Some thousands have been accepted into various countries, on top of the far larger numbers who had got out earlier by other means. But more should be expected from a world incomparably better organized than ever before to deal with such disasters, let alone one that wallows in compassion and has television coverage. . . . The liberal American

regime, although accepting a moral commitment and doing quite a lot toward discharging it, is loth to give any major lead to international action. It fears the risk of stirring up the internal and external controversy about whether America should have got involved and, having done so, left the Vietnamese to their fate. . . . There is a strange silence from the many humanitarian voices that a few years ago were crying out so loudly to end the war, and by doing so helped to create the new Communist prison state. But this should not stop others who are normally not so well organized and articulate.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 30, 1903

CHICAGO — More than 700 persons, the larger part of whom were young women and children, died this afternoon in a fire, and the panic caused by the fire, at the Iroquois Theater, one of the newest playhouses in America. With the shout of "fire" the exits became blocked by people struggling to get out, which served to exacerbate the catastrophe tremendously. Nearby department stores sent their horses to help evacuate the victims. This should increase demands for installation of clearly marked fire exits and the use of fireproof materials in all theaters.

Fifty Years Ago

December 30, 1928

CHICAGO — The home of the future will be one without a kitchen, according to Katharine Blunt, chairman of the home economics department at the University of Chicago. "With sufficient planning it will be possible for a homemaker to so arrange her tasks that the eight-hour day will be possible for her," Miss Blunt added. "Every home, of course, will have minor electrical equipment for a cup of tea or a light lunch, but as for a massive stove, well, it will depart like coal-eating furnaces. Families will order a menu, just as in a restaurant."



The Swimming Pool Summit

By James Reston

PARIS — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France has suggested that the Western summit meeting on the West Indian island of Guadeloupe Jan. 5-6 should be held around a swimming pool. No agenda, no big staffs, and God forbid, no reporters.

This appeal for a little sun and a lot of privacy is understandable, for there are some vague but disturbing signs of division within the Western alliance which will require some plain and candid talk among Giscard, President Carter, Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain, and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany.

Unlike the early years of the seventies, when the major complaint in Western Europe was that the United States was taking too strong and dominant a lead in the NATO alliance, the complaint heard here now is just the opposite: that Washington is too indecisive, too capricious, amateurish, and unpredictable.

This criticism is directed primarily at Carter, whose character and motives are generally admired, but whose policies are often seen here as improvised and inconsistent, without careful prior analysis of their probable consequences. Why, allied officials ask, did Carter leave the definition of the SALT-2 treaty with the Soviet Union to its opponents and allow this critical issue to be presented as a threat to the security of the United States and its allies? Officials here simply do not see the problem this way and do not understand the polarization of American opinion on the issue.

Why did he dramatize the U.S. recognition of China precisely at a delicate point in the negotiations with the Soviet Union for a second strategic arms agreement, and misrepresent President Brezhnev's view of the Washington-Peking agreement? But when you follow the thread of such thoughts about the state's jurisdiction in intrafamily relationships, you sense quicksand all around. When the thread leads from the rights of children to the rights of adults in conjugal relations, the law is drawn into making perilous distinctions, and the resulting litigation requires testimony that tries into the most sensitive intimacies.

When Henry James examined letters pertaining to Byron's incest, he exclaimed (happily): "Nauseating, perhaps, but how quite, quite inexpressibly significant." It is significant that the Salem case is, to say no more, gamy.

The man and woman were living together, tumultuously, when the particular act of sexual intercourse occurred. The question that was in dispute at the trial concerns the kind of force employed. The trial, in which the husband was acquitted, generated charges, innuendoes and rumors (about sexual eccentricity, promiscuity, and the sale of movie rights). It is not a tidy seminar on jurisprudence.

Obviously there can be, as a matter of fact, rape — violent compulsion to sexual intercourse — in marriage. The question is whether there should be, as a matter of law, the crime of rape-in-marriage. The idea that marriage implies or requires perpetual consent, under all circumstances, to sex is grotesque. And a partner in a marriage must have recourse to the law when the other partner resorts to violence. But it is a grave business when the law empowers one partner to charge the other with a felony punishable by 20 years in prison.

The problems of proof relating to the charge of rape in marriage are obvious, as is the potential for abuse of the charge in divorce proceedings. It is less obvious that there are fully compensating social benefits from a law distinguishing between others this particular category of assault.

Less than 200 years ago in England, it was a form of treason — "petty treason" — for a wife to kill a husband. Such a deed was considered an assault on society's natural and essential structure of authority. Since then, the cake of custom has crumbled generally, and regarding the status of women, the crumbling has been, by and large, for the better.

Inevitably, the state steps in when old customs seem to have become unsatisfactory regulators of relationships. But the Salem case demonstrates how hard it is for the state to bake a cake.

Washington can neither control its inflation nor establish its economic and military leadership of the Western world. None of this represents the official thought of any of the major governments concerned, but the fact that such things are even discussed in official quarters is something new and significant.

Perhaps the most damaging charge I have heard here against the United States is that "America seems to be getting more like us" — concerning itself with its own interests, dealing with each crisis separately, without any clear consensus between the president and Congress on the defense of a civilization.

To a reporter who has covered the war, the Marshall Plan and the creation of the North Atlantic alliance, which has kept the peace for more than 30 years, all this seems dangerously unfair, for the Europeans can neither supply the world leadership they find lacking in the United States, nor are they willing to follow it if Washington supplies it.

Separate Ways

It is a long while since the alliance had four more sensitive and intelligent leaders than Giscard, Schmidt, Callaghan and Carter, but they are tending more and more to go their separate ways while talking about the importance of "interdependence" and common policies that will bring them to common, secure goals by the end of the century.

And the paradox of this is not that the Western alliance has failed, but that it has lasted longer than alliances and has succeeded in restoring confidence to the point where the separate nations are beginning to think that they can go their separate ways. This is the illusion that ought to be discussed in Guadeloupe — around the swimming pool, or elsewhere.

Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain denies all this volubly, but on the continent there is talk of "new alignments," of the rise of West German economic power and of the mark as the dominant currency, and particularly what is to be done if the SALT talks fail, and

By George F. Will

The State, the Family and Rape

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In the late 19th century, a male dean at Oxford addressed, with the delicacy of the day, some women undergraduates: "Inferior to us God made you, and inferior until the end of time you shall remain. But you are none the worse for that." In the late 20th century, the emancipation of women from such attitudes continues. But that does not adequately explain, or allay doubts about, the trial in Salem, Ore., of a man accused of raping his wife.

Intrafamily relationships are not an unexplored frontier of litigation. The family is clearly within the ambit of the state. In 1874, in New York, a group seeking help for a child abused by foster parents had to invoke a law forbidding cruelty to animals. But recently the state has intruded into family relationships to assert a public interest in, for example, necessary medical treatment or education for children whose parents would deny it on religious or other grounds.

Social Unit
The family is society's molecular unit. In modern societies, which lack dominating churches, tribes, aristocracies, monarchies or other

Letters

Women in Iran
As an Iranian woman, I don't know whether to laugh or cry at the unbelievable article (IHT, Dec. 19), "Many Iran Women Seek Return to Islam Practice." Where does this reporter manage to dig up these fantastic female characters who can juggle advanced education in the modern world with archaic Islamic practices, and tell amazing anecdotes, *en plus*? His whole approach is far too ludicrous to even begin to argue with. I can only say it is a very unfortunate example of twisted and biased reporting, especially in these very trying times for the sane people of Iran who have a certain pride in the advances that have been achieved in our country, especially in women's rights.

N. SHIRAZI.

Reconsidering
Mark Lane has been held up to public ridicule in the International Herald Tribune and other press over the years. I feel it is only fair, in view of your front-page article regarding a second gunman in the

Paris. I strongly object to the cartoon (IHT, Dec. 14) representing OPEC as a thief about to enter the home of industrial democracies.

Please remember that the higher standard of living in the West is a direct result of the maximization of the resources available to it through trade: that is buying cheap and selling expensive.

By blaming OPEC for doing what the West has been doing for a long time, particularly through such a sly manner to the accepting public, you are sowing the seed of misunderstanding which can only have undesirable consequences.

BAHMAN IRVANI.

No Thief
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BAHMAN IRVANI.

Custom Crumbles
Less than 200 years ago in England, it was a form of treason — "petty treason" — for a wife to kill a husband. Such a deed was considered an assault on society's natural and essential structure of authority. Since then, the cake of custom has crumbled generally, and regarding the status of women, the crumbling has been, by and large, for the better.

Inevitably, the state steps in when old customs seem to have become unsatisfactory regulators of relationships. But the Salem case demonstrates how hard it is for the state to bake a cake.

OPEC Price Rise: Not All Bad News

By John H. Lichtblau

NEW YORK — A year ago the world's oil-consuming countries gratefully acknowledged the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' ministerial conference to freeze the world price of crude oil for the year 1978. But this December, OPEC has no such Christmas gift for its customers.

Notwithstanding repeated public and private requests from President Carter and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal for a continuation of the price freeze or, at the most, a "minimal price increase," the OPEC ministers raised the price of Saudi Arabia's light oil — the "market" crude to which all other OPEC oil prices are related — by a hefty 10 percent, to \$13.96 per barrel for the year as a whole.

The increase will be phased in quarterly, with the result that the first one will amount to a modest 5 percent, but the last one will run a massive 14.5 percent relative to a year earlier. A potential effect of the change from a single annual increase to one that is phased in is that any increase after the first would be on top of the fourth-quarter price, not the average 1979 price.

Aggrieved

The Carter administration's reaction was one of aggrieved disappointment. After all, the president's two economic priorities for 1979 are to reduce the rate of inflation and the balance-of-trade deficit. Both of these goals will be rendered more difficult by OPEC's decision, which will of course affect all U.S. oil imports, not just those from OPEC, as well as the 30 percent of U.S. domestic production which is not under price control.

For the world as a whole, the higher prices mean that an additional \$13 billion will be transferred from the oil-consuming countries to OPEC, giving the latter a gross oil revenue of some \$145 billion in 1979, assuming no change in the volume of their oil exports.

Clearly, from the short-run interests of the oil-importing countries, the increase was bad news. But was it really reasonable to expect OPEC's members to continue the year-old price freeze on their principal export? And were there not some positive reasons for the United States and other importing nations from the price increase?

After the great oil-price revolution in 1973, it became the cartel's stated policy to promote the growth of its member nations through maintenance of the real purchasing power of its oil exports in world trade. According to the International Monetary Fund, between 1974 and 1977 the unit value (expressed in dollars) of exports by the industrial countries rose by 22.5 percent, or by about the same as the unit value of OPEC exports. It is likely that the IMF data somewhat overstate the purchasing power of OPEC exports during this period, but the basic conclusion stands: By and large, OPEC's international purchasing power did not significantly deteriorate during this period.

Change in Year

However, the situation has changed significantly during the last year, both because of continued inflation and the decline in the value of the dollar. Between the fourth quarters of 1977 and 1978, the industrial countries' export unit value rose by an estimated 13 to 15 percent while OPEC's export value remained unchanged. Thus, the average 10 percent OPEC oil-price increase adopted for 1979 does not nearly compensate for the decline in OPEC's international purchasing power up to the end of 1978. Any increase in the cost of industrial country exports in 1979, because of inflation or dollar devaluations, could prompt a further decline in OPEC's terms of trade vis-a-vis the industrial nations.

There is, of course, no reason why OPEC's terms of trade should not decline if market conditions warrant it, particularly after the spectacular improvements achieved in 1974. However, there is also no reason why OPEC should not marshal its strength to prevent such a development, particularly in view of the sharp decline in its collective current-account surplus from \$65 billion in 1974 to probably less than \$10 billion this year. Without a price increase, it might have all but disappeared next year.

The U.S. Treasury contends that some of the benefit to OPEC from the mark-up will be eroded by the negative impact the higher U.S. oil bills — estimated at an additional \$4.5 billion next year — will have on the international position of the dollar. Directionally, this is correct. However, the net effect on OPEC will still be highly positive, especially because, on balance, our

trade deficit will probably be reduced next year through the decline in nonoil imports, which should strengthen the dollar.

For the United States and the other importing countries, the increase will of course have its short-term negative aspects. But it is questionable whether the administration's ardently desired continuation of an absolute OPEC price freeze in nominal terms, which in effect would reduce the price in real terms, would really have been in our own long-term interest.

Following the shock of the 1973-74 price jump, which helped to bring about a major recession, the world had more or less adjusted to the new OPEC price levels. We know now that, contrary to some earlier fears, the resulting huge money transfers were not beyond the ability of the international financial system to manage.

Conservation

We have also come to understand that higher oil prices are just one of many factors contributing to the post-1973 slowdown in economic growth. Moreover, we have seen that the prevailing growth rates in most countries are not so low as to threaten their political or economic stability.

Meanwhile, the higher oil prices have led to successful conservation efforts in all major industrial countries, reducing the growth rate of demand below that of other energy sources — a complete reversal of the record of the pre-1974 period. In several major countries, such as the United States, Japan and West Germany, the post-1973 oil demand growth rate has also dropped below the growth rate of the gross national product, another historical change. (It is unlikely, though, that these changes can be maintained, for long in countries such as Japan and West Germany where the import cost of oil has dropped below the 1974 level in the last 18 months, solely because of the dollar's decline.) Altogether, world oil demand in the period 1974 to 1977 has risen at an annual rate of only 32.5 percent, or about one-third of the pre-1974 growth rate.

Higher prices have undoubtedly brought forth additional oil production. For instance, the well-head price of the portion of Alaskan crude oil that cannot be marketed on the West Coast by must be shipped eastward — about 600,000 barrels a day — is currently below \$4 a barrel.

Avoiding Crisis

At any significantly lower world oil price this volume of oil could not be profitably produced, certainly stifling additional exploration and production in the area. The same goes for the "marginal" North Sea oil fields. Current speculation is that most of the new finds in the North Sea are likely to be in that category. And the potential huge Athabasca Tar Sands site in Alberta, which is just beginning to be developed, is based on the economic assumption that world oil prices will rise, not fall, in response to the energy crisis of the 1980's.

The energy crisis of the 1980's whose specter has so often been conjured up since 1973, is neither inevitable nor even probable. But it may become so if our oil prices decline, once again starting going into the red, giving both consumers and producers false signals of imminent disastrous supply.

This does not mean that even a modest OPEC price increase should be applauded by the importing nations. Probably the four-quarter price increase just adopted by OPEC is rather too high by any test of reasonableness. But, given the stated seriousness of our aim to contain our dependence on foreign oil, a policy that aimed at achieving steady reduction in total world oil prices is clearly more in the interest of the consuming countries than it is of the producing countries.

John H. Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc., wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Such letters, however, have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation and editing for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and addressed. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Increase Seen in Fighting

Cambodia, Vietnam Make Rival Claims About War

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Cambodia and Vietnam both broadcast claims today about heavy fighting in their border areas and diplomatic sources said the conflict was apparently increasing.

Radio Phnom Penh said Cambodian troops beat back two invasion attempts this week by Vietnamese troops in northeastern and eastern Cambodia, killing or wounding more than 1,000 soldiers.

The Vietnam News Agency and Radio Hanoi both relayed a report of a Vietnamese-backed Cambodian rebel movement that claimed to have killed or wounded 180 Cambodian government troops in the border province of Kratie between Saturday and Tuesday.

Commenting on the Phnom Penh reports of clashes in northern Ratanakiri and eastern Kompong Cham provinces, an informed Western diplomatic source said he had the impression that there had been a step-up in fighting in those areas.

The renewed fighting in the border war after a lull of several weeks comes almost exactly a year after the first major battles between the two former allies were reported.

Phnom Penh broke off relations with Hanoi last Dec. 31.

The Phnom Penh broadcast today reported two invasion attempts in actions between Monday and yesterday, one along Route 19 in Ratanakiri, the other along Route 7 in Kompong Cham's Fish Hook salient, which juts into Vietnam. Both are vital roads in any attempt to gain control of northeast Cambodia.

Western diplomatic sources said earlier this month that Vietnamese troops were slowly advancing from enclaves in the Fish Hook but appeared to have stopped about 40 kilometers from the strategic Mekong River port of Kratie.

The Vietnam News Agency and Radio Hanoi today broadcast a report by Saporamean Kampuchea, the news agency of the newly created Cambodian insurgency movement, claiming successes against government troops in two areas of Kratie Province north of the Fish Hook. It said that insurgent forces in the Sui Chua and Prekita areas of the province intercepted government troops, who, it claimed, had encroached into "the liberated zone."

The insurgent movement, the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, has pledged to overthrow the government of Premier Pol Pot. Saporamean Kampuchea reported that Phnom Penh's troops repeatedly shelled the "liberated zone," but it was not clear from the report exactly what area the rebel movement claims to control.

Quake Jolts Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29 (UPI) — An earthquake registering 5.8 on the Richter scale shook buildings in Mexico City yesterday but there were no reports of damage or injuries.

Cambodian System Shows Cost of Self-Sufficiency

(This is the fourth article in a series by Elizabeth Becker, who was the Washington Post correspondent in Phnom Penh in 1973 and 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit Cambodia for the first time since the Communist victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

PHNOM PENH (WP) — Cambodia's single-minded effort to seal itself off from the world and make itself totally independent is unlike any other political experiment in the 20th century.

"If you look at our country through the mirror of your own, you will not understand us," Deputy Premier Leng Sary told me during my two-week visit. "Our country is poor, very poor, and our people are still poor."

But a lot of countries are poor. And what makes all that has taken place in Cambodia particularly difficult to understand is that no one seems able to offer a coherent philosophical basis for the extreme upheaval that has occurred here.

The goal, leaders explain repeatedly, is to make Cambodia, within 10 years, a self-sufficient agricultural nation that relies on no other country and that can assure all of its people a comfortable if not lavish existence.

But the price — the human and cultural cost — has been tremendous. No one seemed able to explain why it was necessary to empty Cambodia's cities following the Communist victory in 1975 and send shopkeepers, scholars, engineers and housewives off to agricultural cooperatives to become laborers in the fields.

Families Split Up

Nor could I find any explanation of why it was necessary for families to be broken up and thousands of Cambodians to die from disease and malnutrition in the course of fashioning this new Cambodian society.

Most of the evidence attesting to the horrors that have taken place in Cambodia has been furnished by the thousands of refugees who have fled the country, and I saw little indication of these problems during a very strictly supervised government tour.

But I had lived in Cambodia for two years, and perhaps the most telling indication of what has taken place here is that I saw not one familiar face during my two-week stay.

I also found that the Buddhist culture, which was the foundation of Cambodia for centuries, had been totally done away with, and this left me with the sense that I was in a country which had lost what I once considered its soul.

Before the war, or pagoda, was the center of life in Cambodia. Children were educated and orphans were raised there, and the saffron-robed monks were looked to for ministrations in moments of trouble.

Today, the pagodas I saw were being used as granaries. The monks, I was told, had been sent

Cultural and Family Life Sacrificed to Economic Plan

out to work like other Cambodians in the fields.

A unique feature of the new Cambodia is that money has been withdrawn from general circulation. Instead, goods are exchanged through a sophisticated barter system.

I got an explanation of how this works at the Preah Meas cooperative near Kompong Cham, one of the few we were allowed to visit. The 300 residents of this cooperative grow rice in nearby fields and weave cloth for brightly colored checked scarves and sarongs.

Since this cooperative produces more rice than its residents can eat, the rice is "sold" to the central government in Phnom Penh. The cooperative receives a credit for the rice and uses those credits to purchase things it cannot produce, such as gasoline for its tractors.

The accounts of each cooperative are kept on a national registry in Phnom Penh, an official told us. "That is not so unusual," he said. "In your country you don't use money often. You use credit cards and checks."

Rule by Committee

Cooperatives like Preah Meas are administered by committees. These generally have three members with one person acting as a president.

At Le Bo cooperative in Takeo, we were shown what officials hope will become the norm for Cambodia.

It seemed to be almost entirely self-sustaining. Besides its clean huts, the cooperative had a large bamboo chicken coop, neat vegetable plots around the homes and, we were told, a pigpen farther out in the fields.

Near the communal dining hall and patio was a fountain where agricultural implements were produced. Inevitably, one man was peddling a bicycle bellows while another melted down brass from spent U.S. ammunition casings.

Just that morning, the entire cooperative had held a political-education meeting.

"We passed several resolutions," the cooperative president said. He told me the members had agreed to complete the harvest by the first week in January and had discussed how best to divide up the tasks and meet the deadline.

Production Stressed

Production and work quotas seemed to be discussed more often at these political-education meetings than Communist philosophy. At times, in fact, production seemed a virtual obsession.

As the road leading into the seaport of Kompong Som, traffic in one lane was blocked off. A work brigade was using the cement surface for winnowing and sorting rice.

Besides agricultural cooperatives, Cambodia has set up cooperatives to manage plantations and factories. I asked repeatedly why the leaders inaugurated such a radical

change in the country immediately after the war. In the West, experts believe that the early economic writings of Khieu Samphan, the current president of Cambodia, were the inspiration.

I was told that was not correct. "During the war," one official said, "we had to put our people into cooperatives to insure that we had enough food for them and our army. The American bombing was severe and the Viet Cong was trying to buy the rice as well. That is why we did away with money. One of the places I particularly wanted to visit was a collective rubber plantation."

Cambodia has always been rich in rubber, gemstones, and one of the questions I asked was why the new government was not taking advantage of these natural resources.

Mining Stopped

On a visit to the Cham Can Do rubber plantation cooperative in Kompong Cham Province, I discovered that rubber was under full production and is now being exported. Sapphires, however, are not being mined, I was told, because it would require too much manpower.

Officials later told us that Cambodia was exporting rubber to Singapore, China and North Korea. They said Cambodia was also exporting kapok to Japan and rice to the Malagasy Republic and other African nations.

The lasting impression I have of rural life in Cambodia is of scores of peasants, all in black, tending abundant rice fields. Their leaders constantly told us that the people had become masters of their own lives by becoming "masters of the water."

"If you control water, you do not suffer drought in the dry season or floods in the rainy season," an official said. "You control disease because the water runs quickly and smoothly. You allow fish to be abundant. The whole atmosphere is fresh."

Dams and Irrigation

The government magazine, Democratic Kampuchea, and official films are replete with photographs of the man-made dams and irrigation canal system that have been built around Cambodia by work brigades since 1975.

Without this irrigation system, the officials said, there would have been no possibility of becoming self-sufficient in food so quickly.

"We could not wait to send our engineers to higher schools; that would have taken years," an official explained at one of the three dam sites we visited. "We had to learn through experience and these are crude but they suit our purposes."

Asian diplomat commented. "The trick is to avoid being kicked." An example of Laotian accommodation with China was evident this month when two Chinese goodwill teams visited Vientiane — a six-member friendship delegation and a volleyball squad. The local press prominently reported on both, including an audience the friendship team had with President Souphanouvong.

Mr. Soubanh said in reply to a question that Laos' relations with China were "normal." Diplomats note that Laos these days makes occasional references to the activities of "international reactionaries," the usual Vietnamese term for the Chinese. But Mr. Soubanh declined to comment that Laos meant China when it used the phrase.

Supports Proposals

Laos has gradually shifted in recent months to full support for the Vietnamese position in their border war against Cambodia. China's ally, according to diplomatic sources, Mr. Soubanh said that Laos was not yet ready to support a Vietnamese proposal for negotiations to settle the conflict peacefully, and added: "If Kampuchea [Cambodia] really wants to settle the problem peacefully, then I think Vietnam's proposals are quite reasonable."

Vietnam made a three-point peace proposal last February but this was scornfully rejected by Cambodia as a trick. Cambodia later made its own counterproposal for friendship under various conditions.

A recent announcement here reporting the creation of a Vietnamese-backed Cambodian insurgency movement is seen as further indication of Laotian support for Hanoi's position. However, Mr. Soubanh carefully avoided committing himself about the rebel movement during the interview.

"I think this is an internal problem and we haven't made any deep research, so I don't want to comment. It is too soon to give any comments," he said.

The insurgent front is pledged to topple the government of Cambodia Premier Pol Pot. Its formation has been welcomed in Vietnam and the Soviet Union, but denounced as a Vietnamese creation by both Chi-

land and Scotland remained open.

Gale force winds lashing Scotland's west coast tore a fishing vessel from its moorings at Gourock and rammed it into a ferry. The fishing vessel sank but police said there was no one on board.

Patrolmen described the conditions in Scotland as the worst they remembered for years. Rising floodwaters followed days of torrential rain in the west. December on record in northeastern England and affected hundreds of roads in Yorkshire and other counties.

Snowplows and police jeeps headed out from Edinburgh to rescue more than 200 motorists trapped overnight in their cars in deep snowdrifts. More than 100 were rescued last night. Only one major highway, the A1 — was reported open into Scotland from England. Snow cut all roads except one into Cumbria, in north-west England.

Only one road between England and Scotland remained open.

For the most part, the dams seem to work. This year, Cambodia suffered its worst drought in 70 years, losing 10 percent of its crops, officials told me. But I could see as we toured the countryside that replanting had already begun, and the government said it still plans to export rice.

"Unlike Vietnam," one official said, "we will never have to beg for aid."

From all I had heard before my trip about how poorly the new system in Cambodia was working, I was a bit surprised by the general level of production throughout the country.

I have no way to be sure, of course, that all the figures given me were accurate. But the evidence I saw suggested that the figures could not be too misleading.

The methods that the new rulers of Cambodia have used to get their system working are an entirely separate question that will continue to be discussed — and condemned — by much of the world for years to come.

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With a Slight Tilt Toward Hanoi

Laos Avoiding Involvement in Indochinese Conflicts

By Bernard Melinsky

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 29 (Reuters) — Just three years after becoming a leftist republic, Laos seems to be steering clear of involvement in the bitter conflicts racking its Communist friends and neighbors in Southeast Asia.

While some diplomats detect a definite recent tilt toward Hanoi, particularly in the Vietnam-Cambodia border conflict, Laos has avoided coming out directly on either side in the Sino-Vietnamese dispute.

"We feel with deep regret the conflict between these two countries and hope they will find peaceable ways to settle their problems," a Foreign Ministry official said in an interview.

Soubanh Srithirath, the ministry's chief secretary, added: "Conflicts between the two countries do not bring good results to the countries in this region, in particular for the revolution."

Landlocked Laos, rich in potential because of its natural resources and in a key strategic situation in Indochina, is reluctant to antagonize its Chinese neighbor to the north despite the apparent pro-Vietnamese stance of its leaders, diplomats say. Laos' extremely close relationship with Vietnam is not in doubt.

Both China and Vietnam have physical presences in the country. The Chinese are on the last stage of a road network linking their border with the central Laotian town and former royal capital of Luang Prabang. The Chinese say they have only 500 road-builders in Laos, although some diplomats here believe there may be twice that number in the northern provinces of Phongsaly and Oudouxy.

According to diplomatic sources, there may be between 20,000 and 40,000 Vietnamese inside Laos, including troops, advisers and workers. Laos says there are no Vietnamese troops in the country. It has also denied press reports of Vietnamese troop movements toward its border with Cambodia, saying Laos authorizes no country to use its territory for launching attacks against another.

"Laos is like a football field on which two giants are playing," an

Asian diplomat commented. "The trick is to avoid being kicked." An example of Laotian accommodation with China was evident this month when two Chinese goodwill teams visited Vientiane — a six-member friendship delegation and a volleyball squad. The local press prominently reported on both, including an audience the friendship team had with President Souphanouvong.

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Residents of York, England, are rescued Friday after more than 200 homes were flooded.

Snowstorms, Floods Isolate Scotland, N. England

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Snowstorms and torrential rains blanketed Scotland and much of northern England today, cutting major highways with snowdrifts and floodwaters and virtually isolating much of the region.

Snowplows and police jeeps headed out from Edinburgh to rescue more than 200 motorists trapped overnight in their cars in deep snowdrifts. More than 100 were rescued last night. Only one major highway, the A1 — was reported open into Scotland from England. Snow cut all roads except one into Cumbria, in north-west England.

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Prosperous Blacks

Detroit Family Fits in Guinea

By Mort Rosenblum

CONAKRY, Guinea (AP) — Ten years ago Clifford and Laverna Sharp, prosperous American blacks tired of being in the minority, bundled family, auto repair tools and piano off to Africa. "We are home here," Mrs. Sharp told a visitor. "We fit right in. We have dignity and freedom here, and we are happy."

She explained: "In the United States, a black is somewhat landlocked in aspirations. You have to ask, do they hire black people? Are they welcome? Here you don't have to ask that. You see a door open, and you walk right in."

The Sharps, from Detroit, live like most residents of this socialist country, where basic food staples are scarce and expensive. Their simple, whitewashed brick home, built by the government, is flanked by spreading tropical trees on a rutted road, among houses and shacks with optional indoor plumbing.

Although tides of black visitors have traveled to Africa, particularly since Alex Haley's novel "Roots," few American families have settled here permanently. Even in Guinea, one of the most receptive countries, friends recall that the Sharps had trouble at first from some authorities in the government who were distrustful of outsiders, particularly Americans.

One of the few other American blacks here is Stokely Carmichael, the Black Power advocate, who arrived about the same time as the

Sharps, attracted by the revolutionary politics. "Any black is welcome here, just like any Guinean," says Carmichael. "It was the correct decision to come."

Mr. Sharp, now 66, says he is uninterested in the politics. He just enjoys living here. "Sure I like it, or else I wouldn't be staying," he said. He sold his share of a body shop which was bringing in about \$10,000 a year. He brought \$7,000 worth of equipment here and taught at a government trade school until retiring on U.S. Social Security.

Now, for a few days a month, he takes care of President Ahmed Sekou Toure's aging white Cadillac and other cars.

His wife, with master's degrees from the University of Michigan and Wayne State University, has been teaching at the Gamal Abdel Nasser Polytechnical University and specialized schools, writing poetry, experimenting with African cooking and playing the piano.

Their oldest son, Gerard, 28, teaches drafting and runs a tiny ice cream shop and bakery out of a picnic cooler in the front yard. Two of their daughters married Guinean government officials and work in Conakry. They have a 7-year-old son in school, an adopted 4-year-old Guinean boy and three grand-children born here.

Laverna Sharp has been back twice to see her other daughter, Violet Blueford, of Southfield, Mich., who did not move here. But



Clifford and Laverna Sharp at their home in Guinea with sons Gerard, 28, Clifford, 7, and the adopted boy Martin, who is 4.

The Sharps earn Guinean money, which is not easily exchanged for hard currency, and travel is costly.

The family knew nothing of Guinea when they came. "We wrote to a number of African countries," Mr. Sharp explained. "Most didn't answer, but from Guinea we got an answer in three months from the president himself. He offered us jobs, so we came."

The Sharps keep their U.S. passports up-to-date and drop by the U.S. Embassy for Thanksgiving dinner and other occasions. Although they say that they avoid politics, Mrs. Sharp dedicated a poem to Mr. Toure, "the greatest man living in the present time,"

and signed it "Ready for the Revolution" — the local equivalent of "Have a nice day."

Mrs. Sharp said that she had been seeking her roots for some time, but has found nothing concrete. "I've found a lot of people who look just like me and who might be my relatives," she said. "I feel like them and I act like them. I grew up in a ghetto in Richmond, Va., and there is no change here. I feel right at home."

Her husband added: "All black people have the same way of thinking, the same mental pattern. If you disregard culture and speech, you can see it. That's why we don't feel homesick."

Industry Seeks to Beat Energy Crunch

Scientists Inventing New Synthetics

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Pressed by shortages of energy, basic resources, skilled labor and capital, scientists are inventing a vast family of new materials in the hope that technological progress can be maintained despite economic strains.

U.S. combat planes are being made of materials more akin to household glue and women's stockings than the traditional metals of war. Glass, graphite, sapphire and other extremely brittle substances are being worked into subtle forms far stronger and lighter than steel.

performance characteristics, such as extraordinary resistance to heat, mechanical stress and fracture. Those working in more basic industries, especially automobile manufacturing, appear to be more interested in new materials that may achieve economic goals — the reduction of weight, cost or labor.

The Ford Motor Co., for example, is working to replace conventional metals with light synthetic materials, since reducing the weight of an automobile reduces its consumption of fuel as well. But the new materials, whether they are used in space or in the kitchen, share many of the same principles. They depend on internal structures of their own, structures analogous to the lattice of steel wire that gives reinforced concrete its strength, or the resins sandwiched between glass plates to make them shatterproof.

Some of the techniques now being used were described by Dr. Earl Thompson, manager of materials sciences at United Technologies Corporation, an aerospace company.

One new composite starts with a synthetic fabric such as rayon, chemically made of polymers — extremely long molecules which are chains of carbon atoms to which other atoms are attached. A polymer-fiber fabric formed into some useful shape can be heated in such a way as to drive off the other atoms, leaving a fabric composed only of brittle long chains of carbon atoms in a crystalline form known as graphite. Graphite is brittle and easily broken by stresses in some directions, but along its main

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crystalline axis, it can be pulled apart only with tremendous force.

When a pre-formed mesh of brittle graphite fibers is encased in liquid epoxy resin and the resin is allowed to harden, the result is a material strong enough and light enough to replace aluminum, steel or titanium in the wings and bodies of supersonic jet fighters, and even in engine components. The Navy's F-18 Hornet fighter is made largely of this composite.

Another of the new composite materials embodies aluminum-coated ceramic fibers that can be squeezed together to produce a bar of enormous strength. "These composites are often difficult and expensive to make at present," Dr. Thompson said, "so their use is largely confined to military and space applications. It may be a decade before they become common in ordinary use."

But, he added, another technique under development — hot isostatic powder metal pressing — is already suitable for ordinary manufacturing. Its main advantage, he said, is that it reduces enormously the cost of making complicated metal parts.

Traditionally, machine parts are made by casting molten metal in a mold, creating an approximately correct shape, then machining the part to the exact shape required.

In the powder-metal process, an accurate mold is filled with tiny grains of the metal from which the part is to be made. The metal powder is pressed mechanically and heated just enough to partially melt the surfaces of the grains, causing them to weld together. But parts made this way have never been as strong or precisely shaped as machined forgings. Recently, however, ways have been found to press very fine metal powders isothermally — from all directions, rather than merely between the jaws of a press — using the inert gas argon to do the pressing.

The result, Dr. Thompson said, is a metal in which the grains are forced together much more intimately, and which therefore has a strength approaching that of the expensive forgings.

The idea of developing an internal structure to increase strength also accounts for the phenomenal performance of new types of glass and ceramic, according to Arthur Martin of Corning Glass Works.

"Ordinary glass has no structure," he said, "and when a fracture is started in a piece of glass it just keeps going and catastrophic failure results. But if a lattice of long, mica-like crystals of another mineral is grown within the glass, a fracture is stopped as soon as it reaches a crystal, after traveling only a microscopic distance."

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"This has permitted us to make composites of glass in which ceramic fibers are embedded, that can be machined like metals but can stand the white heat to which a spacecraft is exposed as it re-enters the atmosphere. The material is being used in the space shuttle for retainers on the craft's landing gear doors."

Layered glass, another strengthened form with a different kind of internal structure, is already common in kitchens and dining rooms. It is made, he said, by rapidly cooling the outer layer of a glass dish or other object while its interior is cooled more slowly. As the outer layer contracts by rapid cooling, it compresses the inner glass and permanently toughens the object, making it very resistant to breakage.

Ion Bombardment

Outer-layer compression to toughen glass, metals and other materials is also being achieved in laboratories by bombardment with beams of ions — the nuclei of atoms — which penetrate the surface to the desired depth and become implanted. This jamming-in of extra atomic nuclei compresses the surface, compacting and toughening the entire object.

Some of the new materials are guarded secrets of the Defense Department. But outside experts say that a new "miracle" armor invented in Britain for tanks, warships and other military applications, is probably a composite using a ceramic mesh to reinforce the basic steel. Called Chobham armor, it is said to be incredibly resistant to missiles and shells and has been adopted for use in the new U.S. Army XM-1 tank scheduled to enter service in the 1980s.

"To make things better and cheaper," an engineer said, "we can no longer count on cheap energy, plentiful supplies or productive human labor. One of the few avenues still open is combining the things available to us more cleverly, and that's the way we'll stay afloat."

Only 20% Speak Ancient Tongue

Language Revival Splits Welsh

By William Tuohy

LANADOG, Wales — A scene from the classic Western movie "Shane" filled the television screen. Two cowboys were talking, muttering something that could not have been understood in England, and certainly not in the American West. It was Welsh.

Welsh-dubbed television movies are part of an effort to revive Welsh customs and language in the country of their birth. In recent weeks viewers here have heard Dr. Frankenstein addressing his monster in the tongue, as well as hearing Welsh-speaking cowboys.

But because only 20 percent of the 2.75 million persons who inhabit this strikingly beautiful principality of Britain speak the native tongue, the Welsh-speaking efforts regarding telecasts have met with a decidedly mixed response — particularly since the movies lacked English subtitles.

At his country house in the rolling downs near this Welsh village, Gynfor Evans, the leading Welsh nationalist, defended the introduction of Welsh into television programming.

"I thought the movies came out fine," said Evans, 66, in his soft, lilting English. "I think it is necessary to experiment in such a way if we are to keep the Welsh language alive."

But in the mining town of Porth, in the heart of what the Welsh call "the valleys," barmaid Elizabeth Williams Roberts declared her vehement objections to the Welsh telecasts.

"I thought showing Frankenstein in Welsh was ludicrous," she said. "It's supposed to be a horror movie. But, in Welsh, it came over as comedy."

"Frankly, when they start speaking Welsh on the telly, I just switch to another channel or turn it off. I don't like getting the weather forecast in Welsh. Neither I nor my friends can understand the bloody language."

Burning Issue

While television is but one phase, the revival of Welsh language and culture in general has become a burning issue in Wales, along with the problems of unemployment and devolution — London's plan for limited self-government for Wales.

In March, the Welsh will hold a referendum on a "new" devolution bill that would create a local assembly in the capital of Cardiff. The assembly would have responsibility for developing policy independent of the national Parliament in London. It would deal with such matters as health, housing, education and transport.

The Welsh have always managed to hang on to a separate identity in the United Kingdom. A resilient, sensitive people, they have become identified — perhaps stereotypically — as producers of fine choirs and great rugby teams. They refer to the Irish Sea as the Celtic Sea, and they admire the ruined castles and abbeys that dominate the Welsh landscapes and seascapes.

Nearly 90 percent of the population still spoke Welsh in the early part of the 19th century, but that percentage declined to 20 percent in 1971, the last census. Only about 11 percent of those leaving school today can speak Welsh.

The argument over the language pits those who believe a sustained rescue operation must be mounted to preserve Welsh customs against those who think Welsh should be allowed to die a quiet death.

Some English-speakers want their children to learn Welsh, as they did not when they were young. But others believe that it is a useless language and that teaching their children to be bilingual may have a negative effect on their English.

The language revival is on the upswing. Welsh is being taught in 300 nursery schools and in some primary and secondary schools.

The language has been incorporated in road signs and other markers, with the English first. It is Car-

A Welshwoman's comment:

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language.'

doff before Caerdyff and toilet before toilet.

In television, there have been proposals to make the country's planned fourth channel all-Welsh.

Some opposed the suggestion on the ground that the channel would become a linguistic ghetto. They would prefer regular Welsh programming on the other three channels.

Gynfor Evans says that reviving Welsh in schools and on television is "a matter of national self-respect."

"We need to create an atmosphere where learning Welsh as a second language is a matter of course, a matter that affects people's dignity. For the Welsh people have a magnificent past."

But the past of the Welsh people has been closely intertwined with the history of its overpowering neighbor, England.

"Wales' greatest tragedy," a churchman lamented, "is that she is so far from God and so near to England."

Many Welshmen and women are ambivalent about their relations with England. For every Welshman who seeks a stronger national identity, another believes that assimilation with the English is the best policy.

The earliest inhabitants of Wales probably were a people of Mediterranean origin, settling around patches of suitable land. The movement of the La Tene Celtic culture from what is now Switzerland in the last centuries before Christ are thought to have brought the spread of Brythonic Celtic speech, from which the Welsh language was derived.

But the major changes in the Welsh lifestyle began with the Anglo-Norman conquest of 1282, which introduced the manorial system with its castle towns — and

will dominate the urban pattern as well as providing scenic beauty.

In the 16th century, Wales was formally united to England, and in the 19th century the compulsory state schools taught only English.

It was in the 19th century, too, that discovery of iron ore and coal in the valleys brought industrialization to Wales. Mines were sunk in the green valleys, and a traditional rural way of life changed rapidly under the impact of internal migration.

Because Wales was so heavily dependent on steel and coal it suffered disproportionately during the Depression. In the 1950s and 1960s coal-mining industry jobs dwindled, as did steel-making jobs during the 1970s.

Many Welsh political leaders believe that more home rule will benefit the region economically by bringing in more diverse industry, thus creating more jobs.

The Labor Party remains the dominant political force in Wales, despite the existence of a lively Welsh nationalist party, known as the Plaid Cymru (party of Wales).

In the last general election, however, the Plaid Cymru polled only 10 percent of the vote in Wales, and it has only three members in the British Parliament out of 36 constituencies in Wales.

The Labor Party probably more accurately reflects the majority mood of the Welsh: that they want more home rule, but not independence from London. "There are only a few people who really want independence," a government official in Cardiff said.

One of those few is Gynfor Evans, whose daughters have spent time in jail for illegal demonstrations on behalf of Welsh nationalism.

"This country indeed needs independence," he said. "We need control of our domestic life. We

need recognition by the United Nations. We need representation in the European Parliament. We need independence from England — much as Ireland needed it."

Evans nevertheless is willing to work for independence through political means, however long and difficult that struggle may be. "Wales long has been proud of its politicians — such as Prime Minister David Lloyd George — and as is — such as Dylan Thomas."

On the 25th anniversary of the death of Dylan Thomas, his work "Under Milk Wood" was performed several times in Llangollen on the south coast, his adopted village in which it was set. But few Llangollen, share Gynfor Evans' passion for an independent Wales.

Tom Watts is the proprietor of the pub in Browns Hotel, where Thomas spent a good deal of his free time after he was 15, and which has become something of a shrine for literary pilgrims.

Watts is quick to remind the visitor: "Dylan didn't make Llangollen, despite the summer tourists. It was an ancient place before he arrived on the bus and stepped off."

"And just because of Thomas we don't want to turn the town into another Stratford-upon-Avon, a place of souvenir shops. I don't want it. Most people up to a month ago would have thought the name of a race horse. People think devolution is a waste of time, if they think about it at all."

"As for the Welsh national party, the Plaid Cymru and that ilk, don't want anything to do with them. If people tolerated all the ideas, we'd have another bloody IRA [Irish Republican Army] on our hands here."

Moderate View

Many Welsh take a more moderate view: that it is in the principality's interest for a local assembly make the decisions that most concern local issues, rather than an anonymous department of the British government.

The move toward Welsh nationalism does find a great deal of sympathy among the university students.

Helen Lewis, 20, the president of the Student Union at the University of Swansea, a cosmopolitan city on the south coast, is very much in favor of the re-emphasis on Welsh culture.

In her office in the modern university buildings overlooking Bristol Channel, Miss Lewis declared: "I am a Welsh nationalist. We want to make every- one aware of the referendum on devolution this March and to vote yes."

Miss Lewis points out that she considers a moderate among more extremist factions in Welsh nationalist movement. Particularly one called Adfer, who means "revival," and whose members insist that Welsh be the official language in Wales.

"This organization wants to Wales within a Wales, an independent country in the heart of Wales where only Welsh would be spoken and only the Welsh-speakers welcome," she explained.

"They don't like outsiders, this movement is very strong on campus at Bangor on the north coast. They say that only Welsh speakers are true Welsh. They want to become defiled by outsiders. This is really unpleasant."

"They would like to retreat to Welsh island and forget the rest of the world. At least the Plaid Cymru wants to welcome new people."

"I think that it is enough Welsh nationalism means a greater awareness of our culture and language and a greater control of our affairs."

"It means that a small area Wales can retain its distinctiveness in the world, and that small area beautiful. I think that's really the Welsh revival in Wales is about."

© Los Angeles Times



Ruthie: A Featured Exhibit in Temple's Propaganda

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — One thing remembered by most of those whose hands Ruthie Mae Quinn passed was that her arrest record was eight pages long — arrests for prostitution, marijuana, lewd conduct, petty theft and mail theft.

About 18 months ago, Miss Quinn was a featured exhibit of the Peoples Temple, which asserted that it ran a superlatively effective program for the rehabilitation of criminals.

Now, because she is easily identifiable and because records can be obtained showing how she came into the orbit of James Jones, her story provides a means of discovering how the Peoples Temple sometimes got immigrants to its Jonestown commune in Guyana.

Some have wondered whether Peoples Temple members employed in California probation departments maneuvered to have defendants placed in Jones' control as a condition of probation.

The evidence is conclusive in Miss Quinn's case: She went to

Choice for Her and 21 Others Was Jonestown or Jail

Jonestown as an alternative to going to jail.

Her story was the featured one taken from a list of 22 Peoples Temple members who were in Guyana after being caught as criminals in the United States. It was printed in the August, 1977, issue of the cult newspaper, the Peoples Forum.

The article spoke of "Ruthie," who had been given probation because of help from the temple. It said that she had been "drawn to the warmth of a place where no one is looked down upon."

"The temple's free legal-assistance program took on her case," the article said. "A church representative discussed her situation with each probation officer and judge she had to face."

"They were told about Ruthie's hard work in the temple's service programs and her determination to make a new life for herself. Few, if any, believed the story. But they listened when the temple representa-

tives spoke about the agricultural project in South America where the most incorrigible misfits had become productive workers and constructive citizens in a cooperative community."

The fact is that it was a Beverly Hills lawyer, Elliott Aheroni, and not a Peoples Temple lawyer, who represented Miss Quinn when she went before Judge Warren Ferguson of the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles in July, 1977.

Moreover, she had taken part in Peoples Temple activities for only six weeks before she pleaded guilty to two counts based on theft of welfare checks from mail boxes.

Ferguson said that he had only a vague recollection of the case, but that if he were given the same set of facts again, he would probably issue the same sentence. It provided that Miss Quinn, 38, be permitted to reside at the Peoples Temple Christian Church in Guyana during her probationary period of three years.

Aheroni, the defense counsel, said that several persons from the Peoples Temple appeared in the courtroom and that some of them spoke with Ferguson.

One of them was Sandra Bradshaw, a prominent figure in the temple since the early 1970s, when she and her husband joined.

Miss Bradshaw and her husband, Lee Ingram, worked as juvenile counselors in Mendocino County, Calif., where she was a probation officer in Ukiah, but she said in a recent interview that she had left that job before she appeared on Miss Quinn's behalf before Ferguson.

Other Indications

There are other indications that members of the Peoples Temple who worked in probation departments funneled likely candidates toward probationary sentences in Jonestown.

The San Francisco Examiner reported that Superior Court Judge David Dolgin of Contra Costa

County had said that one such case had been processed by him with his being told that the probation officer was a leader of the Peoples Temple.

Guy Young, the probation officer in question, could not be reached.

Dolgin was quoted as saying Young had persuaded him to probation to a repeat offender who was willing to go to Jonestown.

Don Warden, a lawyer in California, has said that two sons of his clients were sent as probation cases to Jonestown. He would name them, but he said that they died.

The names of 21 other persons on probation were printed in August, 1977, issue of the Peoples Forum. They were identified by first names and initials.

It was possible by talking to members to make tentative identification of 16 of the 21. It believed that every one of the mass deaths at Jonestown — the tens of thousands in the agricultural commune turned out to

Jonestown Mass Deaths Rated Year's Top Story

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — The mass killings and suicides by members of the Peoples Temple in Guyana was ranked as the top news story of the year by editors and broadcasters of Associated Press member newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States.

Other top stories, in the order in which they were rated in the annual poll, were:

- Midwest: Camp David accords; Begin and Sadat win Nobel Peace Prize, but negotiations drag on.
- United States decides to recognize China.
- California passes Proposition 13: tax rebellion spreads.
- Death of two popes: John Paul II assumes papacy.
- U.S. Economy: Dollar declines, inflation soars; Carter moves against inflation and currency decline.
- Panama Canal treaties approved.
- Collision over San Diego results in worst U.S. air disaster.
- World's first test-tube baby is born in Britain.
- Mayor George Moscone, Supervisor Harvey Milk shot to death in San Francisco.

Around the Galleries

A Choice Moroni Exhibition



London
Giovanni Battista Moroni, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to Jan. 14.
To mark the fourth centenary of the death of Moroni, the National has made a fine exhibition of 14 works, chiefly from its own collection but including loans from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, the National Gallery of Scotland and Ireland and the Accademia Carrara in Bergamo, Moroni's native city. He is especially good at conveying the panache and pride of his Renaissance sitters.

Nene Sachlichkeit and German Realism of the Twenties, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Jan. 14.

The Arts Council of Britain has mounted this massive loan exhibition (more than 400 works) from German and Swiss collections. Inevitably, the prominent names are Dix, Beckmann and Grosz, but it is the comparative unknowns who are the real revelation — such works as the portraits of Christian Schud, the drawings of Karl Hubbach, the extraordinary townscapes of Franz Radziwill, the hermetic paintings of Albert Aereboe and the introspective portraits of Tamara de Lempicka.

Moroni's "Portrait of a Gentleman," at the National Gallery in London.

Myth and Ceremony in Islamic Painting, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Jan. 14.

This is a delightful compilation from the museum's stock of more than 100 miniatures (chiefly Persian and Indian, but with a few from Egypt and Turkey) that illus-



Lorrain landscape on view at the Louvre's Pavillon de Flore in Paris.

trate the legend, fantasy and marvels of the East. It includes also a wall hanging that portrays the descendants of Tamerlane; "The Storm on the Sea of Galilee," painted by a Mughal artist of Shah Jehan's court who had been exposed to European iconography; and the dances of the Jungs in the sky.

Mills and Inns, Streets and Rivers

of England, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London S.W.3, to Jan. 27.

Here is a good topographical mixture of work by 19th-century naive and journeyman painters, as well as contemporary evocations of the British scene by such artists as Sickert, Nevison and Weight.

Bernard Buffet, Chastanet European Arts Center, 17 Eccleston Street, London S.W.1, to Feb. 3.

No one seems capable of neutrality about Buffet's work. Either one dislikes his mannerisms intensely or one wholly approves his baroque flourish and incisive line. I am an approver, and am therefore happy that this new gallery chooses to show a selection of Buffet's recent (1976-78) paintings as an inaugural exhibition. The major works are a series of large landscapes, which place Buffet in the French landscape tradition from Barbizon onward.

Sir Peter Lely, National Portrait Gallery, 15 Carlton House Terrace, London S.W.1, to March 18.
The Dutch-born Lely (1618-1680) was court painter to King Charles II. In the public mind more than a limner of court beauties, Lely was a master on a European scale both as painter and draftsman, as this major loan exhibition of his best works shows.

Henri Cartier-Bresson, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Jan. 7.
The Victoria and Albert Museum recently acquired, with the advice

of Cartier-Bresson himself, an archive of 350 images made from 1928 to 1977. The collection of photographs is now in its entirety at the Hayward. Evident is the strong influence on Cartier-Bresson of his painting master, Andre Lhote. There are also echoes of his work in film with Jean Renoir.

Paris

Claude Lorrain's Drawings from the British Museum, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, Paris 1, to Jan. 15.

Claude Lorrain, better known as Le Ponce (1600-1682), spent all of his active life in Rome, and was much appreciated (though chiefly after his death) by British collectors, which explains the large number of his works in English collections (about two-thirds of his entire production). His influence on English landscape painting was decisive, and the current exhibition shows in what manner Lorrain was extremely attentive to nature, and to the mood arising out of the interaction of light and shade. The wash drawings are done with a delightfully free hand and a technique that has been described as "tactile." His subject was the landscape around Rome, but it is rendered with a shadowy mood of loneliness and mystery. Many of the drawings shown here are done on blue paper, which gives something of the "day-for-night" effect of early movies in the sense that whatever is drawn on such a surface appears to be lit by the moon. The influence of Lorrain on English 18th-century taste can be traced to the place Italian landscape occupied on the developing sensibility of English youths learning Virgil in school and then being sent, if they had the means, on the Grand Tour, which had as its high point a visit to Rome. The bucolic aesthetics of Virgil shaped English 18th and 19th-century painting, and Lorrain's work was received as an ideal vision of this heritage and this reality. Interestingly enough, Turner saw himself all his life as the posthumous rival of Lorrain, and bequeathed two of his paintings to the National Gallery on the condition that they be displayed next to two of Lorrain's.

Italian Altarpieces, 13th-15th Centuries, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, Paris 1, to Jan. 15.
Many of the Italian paintings of this period that are in the Louvre (or in other French public collections) were originally part of an altarpiece composed of three or more panels. A considerable amount of work has been undertaken to reconstruct these polyptychs during this century. There could be no question of bringing together elements that had been dispersed in museums all over Europe, but this exhibition presents elements belonging to French museums, along with photographic reconstructions based on surviving panels in other museums. Thus the delicious little Sassetta representing the Blessed Raineri Rasini emerging from a cloud the size of a pillow and miraculously liberating prisoners being held in the Florence jail turns out to be a very small piece of a large polyptych, with paintings on either side, composed of 44 panels. The exhibition is one of a series of small and scholarly displays, but erudition does not obstruct enjoyment by the general public.

Michael Snow, Centre Pompidou, Paris 4, to Jan. 20.
Michael Snow is a Canadian who works in film, photo, sound, paint, video and metal. He appears to be an experimenter with forms and notions, and has won acclaim for experimental work in film. I found the interest mostly subliminal and got little help from a catalog that says one particular 17-minute film (not shown here) intends to demonstrate that cinema is "photography plus time." One senses a mind preoccupied with formal questions and possibly with a register of meanings and sensations that have a dimension in the artist's private sensibility. The works themselves communicate mostly through the absence of something, and on the whole what is absent is any form of active emotion. This is nothing new when one comes to the avant-garde, whose concern is often too strictly formal and dominated by the legalistic considerations and paradoxes of logic. It seems to be a frequent occurrence, however, that such forms without content meet another creator who provides them with a content and brings them to life. Until this happens, though, these lifeless forms communicate mostly the disconnected mood one encounters in depression.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Nomenclature

A Stroll Through London Street Names

By William Kirkham

LONDON (UPI) — Ave Maria Lane? Birdcage Walk? Cardinal Cap Alley? Not thoroughfares of the Land of Oz, but three of London's many curiously named streets.

More than one visitor has found the multitude of colorful and mysterious street names one of the fascinations of this city.

Some are named for perfectly logical reasons, while others have no apparent rationale at all. Some are versions of foreign phrases (Marylebone is a corruption of the Norman French "Maria le bon"); others have evolved from Old English.

Ames Court near St. Paul's Cathedral is named for the end of prayers said by the canons during ceremonial processions around the cathedral before the Reformation. Ave Maria Lane recalls the prayer pronounced during the processions.

Bear Gardens is named for the sport of bear-baiting, popular in Shakespeare's day, which set dogs upon a half-starved bear tied to a post in the middle of a field. Spectators wagered on the outcome.

Charles II kept a collection of exotic birds where Birdcage Walk now lies along St. James's Park. The menagerie was said to have included a crane with a wooden leg and a bird that would eat hot coals.

Cardinal Cap Alley was named for the headgear Bishop Beaufort paraded down this street following his return from Rome, where he had been made a cardinal by Pope Martin V.

Change Alley was once called Exchange Alley, for it was here, at Jonathan's Coffee House, that the London Stock Exchange was founded.

Cheapside contained an eminent outdoor market in medieval times and was formerly called West Chepe to distinguish it from another market street called East Chepe. Chepe is a Saxon word meaning "to barter." (London still has an Eastcheap Street as well.)

A prison once stood on Clink Street, and people have been thrown in the clink ever since. The name is believed to have come from the French word *clenche* or *clingue*, meaning the catch on the outside of a door.

Cockpit Steps was named for cockfighting, a popular sport in the

17th and 18th centuries before being outlawed. Reconstructions of original cockpits can be seen at the Cockpit Pub on St. Andrew's Hill in the City of London and at the Cockpit Theater, a youth playhouse in north London.

Crutched Friars was named for an Augustinian order of monks which wore red leather crosses on the fronts and backs of their blue robes and became known as the crossed or crutched friars.

Flask Walk was so named because the area once abounded with spas and wells from which Londoners carried water home in flasks.

Houndsditch is named for a trench around the walls of the old City of London. When not filled with water to form a moat, it was used as a garbage ditch where dead dogs, among other items, were disposed of.

Much the same history accounts for Maiden Lane — not named for young women who lived there, but as a corruption of the word "midden," meaning piles of refuse which for centuries were the method of garbage disposal in medieval cities.

Old Jewry was where Jews lived until their 13th-century expulsion by Edward I. Jewish massacres occurred there in the 1260s. Jewry Street is where the Jews settled after they were allowed to return from exile four centuries later under William III.

The famous market called Petticoat Lane (Middlesex Street) is named for an item of clothing sold on this street, which marked the boundary between the City of London and the old county of Middlesex. A street market still thrives there on Sunday mornings.

Threadneedle Street, site of the Bank of England ("The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street"), was once known as Three Needles Street, named for the Needlemakers Company, a medieval guild headquarters there and whose coat of arms included three needles.

Thames Street was named for the river, which flows past the London Stock Exchange.

Whitechapel was named for the white clay used in the pottery industry.

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The Art Market

Auction-House Books: Between the Lines

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Dec. 29 (IHT) — There often is a second-degree humor about the end-of-season "reviews" issued in book form by London auction houses. It lies in the frequent if unintended resemblance between their unflinchingly optimistic prose and the inimitable style of the Soviet five-year plan reports. As you read them, you feel that things go up and improve forever in the best of selling worlds.

Captions to the sometimes splendid and at other times not-so-lovely illustrations are soothingly devoid of criticism. You should not expect, for instance, to be informed that the "Wooded River" landscape by Salomon van Ruysdael, sold for £132,000 (about \$264,000) at Christie's, looks greener in real life than it does in the color reproduction; seen at close quarters, the willow tree in the actual work is sketchily painted and the men rowing in the boat look like dummies. Nor will you read that of all the hackneyed paintings sold, "Cattle Watering at a Pond in a Village," painted in 1885 by the perfectly obscure Friedrich Volz, may well have become the most grossly overpaid work — it being knocked down at Christie's for £35,200. Such books are not to be used as steady aids by which to measure the intrinsic merits or the financial value of objects d'art.

No Casualty Reports

Neither do they tell you much about the actual strength of the market. Works that failed to reach their reserve prices or sold badly just are not mentioned. As in many wars, the victory bulletin does not include casualties. On the other hand, bad maneuvering on the buyer's part is courteously ignored — nowhere is there the slightest intimation that a phenomenal price can be anything but "natural" and justified.

You may, for example, read that at Sotheby's fabulous round of Robert von Hirsch sales last June, "An English bronze gift vase from a candlestick or altar-cross, early 12th century, height 4 in. (10.1 cm.)" soared to £65,000. But good manners prevent the writers from adding that the British Railway Pension Fund was reportedly bidding against the British Museum, both national institutions unwittingly running each other up; that the fragmentary piece is vastly different from the English Gloucester candlestick to which it has been compared; that it is thus just as likely to be German as anything else; and that, if accepted, such a view would greatly reduce its artistic and historical significance and therefore its monetary value. These are negative thoughts that do not get expressed in those cheery pages.

Yet, far from being useless, the books are indispensable indicators to any collector or professional buyer that provided they are handled with some caution. Rather than matter-of-fact accounts, their chapters read as success stories. They do not tell you about misdeeds, but by laying emphasis on

the glamor pieces they can point up important trends.

What comes out forcefully in this year's review books is the quasi-parity with paintings that objects d'art of the highest order backed by major historical significance attained between October, 1977, and October, 1978. The winner is undoubtedly Western medieval art. There had been one or two indications of a dramatic rise some months before the much-publicized Von Hirsch auctions. The most spectacular evidence was the £280,500 paid at Sotheby's in December, 1977, for an ivory plaque made in Western Germany, probably in the imperial atelier established at Aachen (IHT, Aug. 20-21, 1977). But at the sale bidders suddenly lost all sense of proportion and thought nothing of paying six-figure prices — in sterling. The all-time high was reached when a small champleve enamel plaque made about A.D. 1150 in the Mosan area soared to £1,320,000.

A small group of other objects sold at prices ranging between £209,000 for a marvelous Romanesque ivory plaque from Southern Italy, one of the best buys, acquired by the Cleveland Museum of Art — and the £1,210,000 paid by the Germanisches Museum at Nuremberg for a somewhat enigmatic object (probably an armilla or shoulder ornament) in champleve enamel made around 1160-80 as part of the German imperial regalia.

In striking contrast, primitive art was a close runnerup in the contest for top prices. On June 13, Christie's established the world record at £242,000 for a 19th-century woodcarving of a legendary princely character of the Jokwe people in Angola. This is one of eight known examples. Two weeks later, the record was topped at Sotheby's when a small Hawaiian wooden figure 26 centimeters high, probably acquired by Captain Cook in the 18th century, zoomed to £275,000.

Top Silver, Top Value

Switching the aesthetic compass a full 180 degrees, top silver has been confirmed as a top value. At 2,450,000 Swiss francs (about \$1.5 million), the pair of Louis XV urenses sold by Christie's in Geneva will be remembered in the auction annals. They are one of two sets of objects that can be attributed to the Franco-Piemontese designer Juste-Aurele Meissonnier.

On the

Arts Agenda

The first performances of Henri Barraud's "Le Roi Gordogane," will be given Jan. 5, 6 and 7 by the Grand Theatre of Bordeaux in a production staged by Erik Kruger, designed by Raoul Gomez and conducted by Jacques Pernoo. It will be given with Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat," in a choreography by Joseph Lazzini, which will have Jean Babilée, Rudy Bryans and Georges Filetta in the cast, and with Claude Milon as the narrator.

founder of the French *rocaille* (rococo) style.

Last but not least, Chinese works of art are yet another category of objects now firmly pegged in a price bracket on a par with expensive old masters. This season Paris scored some highs. The most expensive Chinese bronze of the season was sold in April for 990,600 francs to London dealer Giuseppe Ekenazzi. But London auction houses scored as usual in pottery: £154,000 was paid at Sotheby's for a 10th-11th century T'zu Chou vase of unparalleled quality and size despite a visible repair.

It must be emphasized that in all these cases the objects had, one way or the other, some characteristic that gave them a special significance in their fields. It can undoubtedly be argued that supreme objects have almost caught up with the finest paintings, which until three or four years ago would have

seemed improbable. However, the objects concerned are by definition limited in number. Roughly speaking, they include any item of a unique nature that can be considered a landmark in its own category.

The area of origin does not matter, but the authenticity of the object must be above suspicion. It must also be free from any uncertainty concerning its period and geographical provenance. Those that ultimately determine the prices are museums or institutions, and these won't take an interest in pieces that do not meet these requirements.

Christie's, "Review of the Season 1978," edited by John Herbert, Vista, London, 1978, 520 p., £15.
Sotheby-Parkes-Bernet, "Art at Auction," edited by Diana de Froment and Lynn Lewis, London, 1978, 496 p., £14/\$31.50.

Museums

Serving Tennis History at Wimbledon

By Geoffrey Miller

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — It may be the dead of winter, but Bill Tilden and Fred Perry, wearing long, cream-colored flannel trousers and holding tennis rackets, appear ready for action.

Suzanne Lenglen in an orange turban and Helen Wills Moody in a below-the-knee tennis outfit and an eyeshade are dressed for one more duel.

"We get a steady stream of visitors to look at them all the year round," says Tony Cooper, curator of the All-England Tennis Club's Museum.

Tilden and Lenglen of the '20s and Perry and Moody of the '30s are life-size models standing amid the faded photographs and the relics of tennis. They are the focal point for visitors.

Also Known as . . .

In winter, the All-England Club — better known as Wimbledon — is about as active as the old slopes of Lake Placid in June. Yet Center Court, fed by December rains, looks greener than ever. There is a little work going on, enlarging the seating space for the 1979 championships, but generally it's a pretty quiet scene.

Only the museum keeps going. The occasional tourist pays 60 cents at the desk, receives a plug-in device for listening to recorded tapes, and wanders around.

The museum was opened for the club's centenary tournament last June. Cooper admitted it was a little slow getting established. "We are a little far from the center of London," he says. "What we really want is to get on the accepted tourist route. It will come in time."

Museums are places of contrasts, but none more than this one. The tennis courts where Tilden and Perry reigned belong to a different

world from the professional explosion of recent years.

There is no sign of the greats of today, like Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors or Chris Evert. But they will find a place in the museum when

they too have passed into history.

Like any good museum, it dwells on the past. You don't find Tim and Tom Gullikson, the tennis twins from Onalaska, Wis. But there are pictures of famous pairs of twins from another age — Willie and Ernie Renshaw, who cleaned up 15 Wimbledon singles and doubles titles between them in the 1880s, and Wilf and Herbert Baddeley, four-time doubles winners between 1891 and 1896.

Dress

Loosening the Black Tie

Timothy Hawkins

LOS ANGELES — Fred Astaire might call it a bad sartorial step. Head waiters may wince. And John "Dress for Success" Molloy may call it a fashion power failure. Penguins, on the other hand, might be pleased not to be plagiarized for once.

Subject: black-tie options. Object: dressing down what you wear for dress-up.

Men who don't necessarily want to monkey around in a monkey suit and men who have been through the Peacock Revolution of the '60s, the anti-establishment styles of the early '70s and the casual, unconstructed looks of today, are rethinking long-standing dress-code designations to suit their personal tastes.

Right Alongside

Tuxedos and their attendant black bow ties, white pleat-front dress shirts, matching cufflinks and studs, cummerbunds, patent-leather dress pumps and white satin scarves these days are partying right alongside "black-tie breakers"

in everything from luxe leather suits to haute Western getups to Elvis Presley gold-lame dinner jackets.

New York designer Bill Blass says that the new formal uniform at Manhattan's dressiest parties, given in private residences where the women wear designer gowns, is the classic, navy blue suit. The dressy/casual combination of dinner jacket worn with jeans has been guest-starring at Hollywood parties in recent years. And the ultimate black-tie option was born a few seasons back — the T-shirt printed to resemble a tuxedo.

For men ready to mix the tux, here are some black-tie alternatives that are dressing up today's soirees:

• A satin-finish jacket. An all-over expression of the satin lapels on many tuxes; reads "dressy" with a white silk shirt, silk ascot at the neck and black velvet pants.

• The urban cowboy look. Can dupe up formal headwears with fancy dress boots, string tie with gold slide, gold collar-point covers and a cowboy hat with gold-trimmed band.

• Black silk shirt layered over a white silk shirt. Throw a scarf around your neck and carry a hat and cane, and you've created a casual Astaire update.

Or take your basic Allan Carr tux and add a bow tie. Or a pair of black or white silk pajamas with contrasting scarf tied at the neck and you've got one version of formal at-home hosting attire. A black hooded chenille sweatshirt, a black shawl-collared wool wrap sweater or a black cotton one-piece jumpsuit worn with a dress shirt and bow tie can also give you an air of casual formality.

And if you like the idea of updating black-tie tradition but still are attached to your tux, try coupling it with a black V-neck, turtleneck or crew neck sweater or a black silk T- or band-collared shirt.

Or, weather permitting (and if you've got the derring-do, you can wear your tux with no shirt at all.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critic rates new offerings.

Films

"Visit to a Chief's Son" is based on the experiences of Robert Ham, who journeyed to Africa as a photographer for Life magazine, wrote a book about his trip, and produced this film. Janet Maslin reports: "The main characters, an anthropologist named Robert and his adolescent son are surprisingly unsympathetic, with little respect for the Kenyans they meet. But the film is 'a transparent pretext for the wildlife footage, and the animal shots are spectacular.'"

"King of the Gypsies," based on Peter Maas' extensively researched book, is about a war of succession among "three generations of gypsies that is all color and no

substance," says Vincent Canby. Under the direction of Frank Pierson, gypsies are trivialized until they "are like every other ethnic group seen in popular movies."

"Homebodies" is about a "band of old people in Cincinnati" who don't like young people in general, and those that are trying to evict them from their condemned apartment buildings, in particular. They begin by defending themselves and end by declaring war on one another. "At this juncture, the film loses its quotient of doctory charm," according to Janet Maslin. "Without their sense of purpose, they're not particularly appealing bunch."

"Rain and Shine," Ferenc Andras' Hungarian film is "a gently satiric view of contemporary Hungarian manners," according to Vincent Canby. It is "a daylong confrontation between crudely pragmatic country folk and their

more sophisticated city consins." Though "some of the performances are noteworthy," the satire is "skin deep."

Theater

"Living at Home" is about a college dropout who has come home to test reality after finding no meaning in three semesters of lounging around in his underwear and drinking beer at the University of Massachusetts. "With the officiousness of a Salinger hero . . . he is attempting to reassemble the eggshell around him," Richard Eder says. Surrounded by a sick mother, his gentle bowling-alley proprietor father and a lively brother and sister, he complains of isolation. Anthony Giardina's script has "a good sense of character, and moments of humor and well-balanced tension."

"Nevie Mountain Dew" is about a group of West Indians transplanted to New York. Jared, the head of the wealthy, educated Philbert family is idolized by his wife and two sisters, "who have subordinated their lives to his." Confined to an iron lung, he "longs for death while his family 'celebrates' his 50th birthday," says Mel Gussow. "Beautifully cast and acted," it is a "serious play" with dialogue that is "hearty, flavorful and lightened with West Indian rhythms and humor."

"In the Recovery Lounge" is "not so much of a play as a clone," says Richard Eder of this play about six hospital patients. "It is one more ships-that-pass-in-the-night play, in which several variegated strangers meet and share their lives in the confinement of some special situation." It is "a serio-comedy in form but it is neither serious nor funny."

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147%	B&S SimpCap	.56	5.8	10	1985	9%	9%	9%	9%	14	241%	USN TwinDis	.90	8.0	7	11	18%	17%	178%	17%
148%	13th Singer	.80	3.0	3	148	12%	12%	12%	12%	14	242%	USN TvalSol	.80	8.3	9	13	17%	16%	178%	17%
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155%	20% SmithInt	.92	2.0	1	108	10%	10%	10%	10%	14	249%	16% UGI	1.75	9.1	6	15	17%	17%	17%	17%
156%	20% SmithInt	.92	2.0	1	108	10%	10%	10%	10%	14	250%	16% UGI	1.75	9.1	6	15	17%	17%	17%	17%
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ResOil	pf1.75	8.8	165	197h	194
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RioGr pf .80	5.2	88	15½	15½
RifeAid .A2	2.1	9	39	19¾

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Roper	1.80	9.2	4	35	20	194
Roper	.76	4.2	16	482	18	17

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Sabine	.56	1.722	39	32%	32
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Schiffz	1.40	4.036	1348	10	94
Schlumb	1.40	1.517	348	95%	93%
SCOA	1.08	4.17	73	77%	26%

[illegible]

SeedWA	.30	23	4	87	12	11%
Seedst	.96	3.9	7	10	24%	24%
Seedrm	1.12	4.0	11	58	28%	27%

[illegible]

Heart	40	4.5	3	260	91%	87%
Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	128	32%	32

[illegible]

in Canadian funds.

[illegible]

On		920 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₄	20 ¹ / ₄ — ¹ / ₄
N	S	924 ¹ / ₄	23 ⁷ / ₈	23 ⁷ / ₈
P		534	34	34

[illegible]

OW A	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
a	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
c West	\$11	10 1/2	11	11

[illegible]

ar	510	94	10	+ 1/4
ese	365	355	355	-15

200 Inland	512%	12%	12%	+ %	125 Remen	82%	2%	2%	+ 1%	718 Con Both	51%	1%	1%	- %
100 Intest	511%	11%	11%	+ %	3208 Scaptr	82%	2%	2%	- %	505 Dent Tnt	51%	1%	1%	- %
819 Int Mogul	510%	5%	5%	+ %	400 South A	82%	9%	9%	- %	524 Int	2%	2%	2%	- %
600 Int Pine A	516%	16	16%	+ %	2170 Shell C	81%	16%	16%	- %	1100 Inesco	52%	2%	2%	- %
504 Int Grp A	511	11	11	+ %	2460 Sherritt F	82%	7%	7%	- %	400 Power Co	52%	2%	2%	- %
400 Int B	511	11	11	+ %	1115 Silver A	81%	5%	5%	- %	1200 Royal Bst	53%	3%	3%	- %
420 Jamnack A	520%	20%	20%	- %	28285 Simpsons	250	240	240	- %					
100 Jamnack B	520%	20%	20%	- %	477 Simpan S	82%	7%	7%	- %					

Total sales 426,426 shares.

AMEX Trading Closing Prices December 29

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yield	P/E	100s
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13
12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20	12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25	12/26
12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31	12/32	12/33	12/34	12/35	12/36	12/37	12/38	12/39
12/40	12/41	12/42	12/43	12/44	12/45	12/46	12/47	12/48	12/49	12/50	12/51	12/52
12/53	12/54	12/55	12/56	12/57	12/58	12/59	12/60	12/61	12/62	12/63	12/64	12/65
12/66	12/67	12/68	12/69	12/70	12/71	12/72	12/73	12/74	12/75	12/76	12/77	12/78
12/79	12/80	12/81	12/82	12/83	12/84	12/85	12/86	12/87	12/88	12/89	12/90	12/91
12/92	12/93	12/94	12/95	12/96	12/97	12/98	12/99	12/100	12/101	12/102	12/103	12/104
12/105	12/106	12/107	12/108	12/109	12/110	12/111	12/112	12/113	12/114	12/115	12/116	12/117
12/118	12/119	12/120	12/121	12/122	12/123	12/124	12/125	12/126	12/127	12/128	12/129	12/130
12/131	12/132	12/133	12/134	12/135	12/136	12/137	12/138	12/139	12/140	12/141	12/142	12/143
12/144	12/145	12/146	12/147	12/148	12/149	12/150	12/151	12/152	12/153	12/154	12/155	12/156
12/157	12/158	12/159	12/160	12/161	12/162	12/163	12/164	12/165	12/166	12/167	12/168	12/169
12/170	12/171	12/172	12/173	12/174	12/175	12/176	12/177	12/178	12/179	12/180	12/181	12/182
12/183	12/184	12/185	12/186	12/187	12/188	12/189	12/190	12/191	12/192	12/193	12/194	12/195
12/196	12/197	12/198	12/199	12/200	12/201	12/202	12/203	12/204	12/205	12/206	12/207	12/208
12/209	12/210	12/211	12/212	12/213	12/214	12/215	12/216	12/217	12/218	12/219	12/220	12/221
12/222	12/223	12/224	12/225	12/226	12/227	12/228	12/229	12/230	12/231	12/232	12/233	12/234
12/235	12/236	12/237	12/238	12/239	12/240	12/241	12/242	12/243	12/244	12/245	12/246	12/247
12/248	12/249	12/250	12/251	12/252	12/253	12/254	12/255	12/256	12/257	12/258	12/259	12/260
12/261	12/262	12/263	12/264	12/265	12/266	12/267	12/268	12/269	12/270	12/271	12/272	12/273
12/274	12/275	12/276	12/277	12/278	12/279	12/280	12/281	12/282	12/283	12/284	12/285	12/286
12/287	12/288	12/289	12/290	12/291	12/292	12/293	12/294	12/295	12/296	12/297	12/298	12/299
12/300	12/301	12/302	12/303	12/304	12/305	12/306	12/307	12/308	12/309	12/310	12/311	12/312
12/313	12/314	12/315	12/316	12/317	12/318	12/319	12/320	12/321	12/322	12/323	12/324	12/325
12/326	12/327	12/328	12/329	12/330	12/331	12/332	12/333	12/334	12/335	12/336	12/337	12/338
12/339	12/340	12/341	12/342	12/343	12/344	12/345	12/346	12/347	12/348	12/349	12/350	12/351
12/352	12/353	12/354	12/355	12/356	12/357	12/358	12/359	12/360	12/361	12/362	12/363	12/364
12/365	12/366	12/367	12/368	12/369	12/370	12/371	12/372	12/373	12/374	12/375	12/376	12/377
12/378	12/379	12/380	12/381	12/382	12/383	12/384	12/385	12/386	12/387	12/388	12/389	12/390
12/391	12/392	12/393	12/394	12/395	12/396	12/397	12/398	12/399	12/400	12/401	12/402	12/403
12/404	12/405	12/406	12/407	12/408	12/409	12/410	12/411	12/412	12/413	12/414	12/415	12/416
12/417	12/418	12/419	12/420	12/421	12/422	12/423	12/424	12/425	12/426	12/427	12/428	12/429
12/430	12/431	12/432	12/433	12/434	12/435	12/436	12/437	12/438	12/439	12/440	12/441	12/442
12/443	12/444	12/445	12/446	12/447	12/448	12/449	12/450	12/451	12/452	12/453	12/454	12/455
12/456	12/457	12/458	12/459	12/460	12/461	12/462	12/463	12/464	12/465	12/466	12/467	12/468
12/469	12/470	12/471	12/472	12/473	12/474	12/475	12/476	12/477	12/478	12/479	12/480	12/481
12/482	12/483	12/484	12/485	12/486	12/487	12/488	12/489	12/490	12/491	12/492	12/493	12/494
12/495	12/496	12/497	12/498	12/499	12/500	12/501	12/502	12/503	12/504	12/505	12/506	12/507
12/508	12/509	12/510	12/511	12/512	12/513	12/514	12/515	12/516	12/517	12/518	12/519	12/520
12/521	12/522	12/523	12/524	12/525	12/526	12/527	12/528	12/529	12/530	12/531	12/532	12/533
12/534	12/535	12/536	12/537	12/538	12/539	12/540	12/541	12/542	12/543	12/544	12/545	12/546
12/547	12/548	12/549	12/550	12/551	12/552	12/553	12/554	12/555	12/556	12/557	12/558	12/559
12/560	12/561	12/562	12/563	12/564	12/565	12/566	12/567	12/568	12/569	12/570	12/571	12/572
12/573	12/574	12/575	12/576	12/577	12/578	12/579	12/580	12/581	12/582	12/583	12/584	12/585
12/586	12/587	12/588	12/589	12/590	12/591	12/592	12/593	12/594	12/595	12/596	12/597	12/598
12/599	12/600	12/601	12/602	12/603	12/604	12/605	12/606	12/607	12/608	12/609	12/610	12/611
12/612	12/613	12/614	12/615	12/616	12/617	12/618	12/619	12/620	12/621	12/622	12/623	12/624
12/625	12/626	12/627	12/628	12/629	12/630	12/631	12/632	12/633	12/634	12/635	12/636	12/637
12/638	12/639	12/640	12/641	12/642	12/643	12/644	12/645	12/646	12/647	12/648	12/649	12/650
12/651	12/652	12/653	12/654	12/655	12/656	12/657	12/658	12/659	12/660	12/661	12/662	12/663
12/664	12/665	12/666	12/667	12/668	12/669	12/670	12/671	12/672	12/673	12/674	12/675	12/676
12/677	12/678	12/679	12/680	12/681	12/682	12/683	12/684	12/685	12/686	12/687	12/688	12/689
12/690	12/691	12/692	12/693	12/694	12/695	12/696	12/697	12/698	12/699	12/700	12/701	12/702
12/703	12/704	12/705	12/706	12/707	12/708	12/709	12/710	12/711	12/712	12/713	12/714	12/715
12/716	12/717	12/718	12/719	12/720	12/721	12/722	12/723	12/724	12/725	12/726	12/727	12/728
12/729	12/730	12/731	12/732	12/733	12/734	12/735	12/736	12/737	12/738	12/739	12/740	12/741
12/742	12/743	12/744	12/745	12/746	12/747	12/748	12/749	12/750	12/751	12/752	12/753	12/754
12/755	12/756	12/757	12/758	12/759	12/760	12/761	12/762	12/763	12/764	12/765	12/766	12/767
12/768	12/769	12/770	12/771	12/772	12/773	12/774	12/775	12/776	12/777	12/778	12/779	12/780
12/781	12/782	12/783	12/784	12/785	12/786	12/787	12/788	12/789	12/790	12/791	12/792	12/793
12/794	12/795	12/796	12/797	12/798	12/799	12/800	12/801	12/802	12/803	12/804	12/805	12/806
12/807	12/808	12/809	12/810	12/811	12/812	12/813	12/814	12/815	12/816	12/817	12/818	12/819
12/820	12/821	12/822	12/823	12/824	12/825	12/826	12/827	12/828	12/829	12/830	12/831	12/832
12/833	12/834	12/835	12/836	12/837	12/838	12/839	12/840	12/841	12/842	12/843	12/844	12/845
12/846	12/847	12/848	12/849	12/850	12/851	12/852	12/853	12/854	12/855	12/856	12/857	12/858
12/859	12/860	12/861	12/862	12/863	12/864	12/865	12/866	12/867	12/868	12/869	12/870	12/871
12/872	12/873	12/874	12/875	12/876	12/877	12/878	12/879	12/880	12/881	12/882	12/883	12/884
12/885	12/886	12/887	12/888	12/889	12/890	12/891	12/892	12/893	12/894	12/895	12/896	12/897
12/898	12/899	12/900	12/901	12/902	12/903	12/904	12/905	12/906	12/907	12/908	12/909	12/910
12/911	12/912	12/913	12/914	12/915	12/916	12/917	12/918	12/919	12/920	12/921	12/922	12/923
12/924	12/925	12/926	12/927	12/928	12/929	12/930	12/931	12/932	12/933	12/934	12/935	12/936
12/937	12/938	12/939	12/940	12/941	12/942	12/943	12/944	12/945	12/946	12/947	12/948	12/949
12/950	12/951	12/952	12/953	12/954	12/955	12/956	12/957	12/958	12/959	12/960	12/961	12/962
12/963	12/964	12/965	12/966	12/967	12/968	12/969	12/970	12/971	12/972	12/973	12/974	12/975
12/976	12/977	12/978	12/979	12/980	12/981	12/982	12/983	12/984	12/985	12/986	12/987	12/988
12/989	12/990	12/991	12/992	12/993	12/994	12/995	12/996	12/997	12/998	12/999	12/1000	12/1001
12/1002	12/1003	12/1004	12/1005	12/1006	12/1007	12/1008	12/1009	12/1010	12/1011	12/1012	12/1013	12/1014
12/1015	12/1016	12/1017	12/1018	12/1019	12/1020	12/1021	12/1022	12/1023	12/1024	12/1025	12/1026	12/1027
12/1028	12/1029	12/1030	12/1031	12/1032	12/1033	12/1034	12/1035	12/1036	12/1037	12/1038	12/1039	12/1040
12/1041	12/1042	12/1043	12/1044	12/1045	12/1046	12/1047	12/1048	12/1049	12/1050	12/1051	12/1052	12/1053
12/1054	12/1055	12/1056	12/1057	12/1058	12/1059	12/1060	12/1061	12/1062	12/1063	12/1064	12/1065	12/1066
12/1067	12/1068	12/1069	12/1070	12/1071	12/1072	12/1073	12/1074	12/1075	12/1076	12/1077	12/1078	12/1079
12/1080	12/1081	12/1082	12/1083	12/1084	12/1085	12/1086	12/108					

Cowboys, Steelers Heavily Favored

Teams Are Healthy for NFL Playoffs

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT) — The weekend's four playoff games in the National Football League appear to be cut-and-dried affairs, a substantial favorite existing in each match and none with a player of likely import lingering on the injured list.

All six division winners have had two weeks to heal their wounds. The New England Patriots, for example, are delighted because Steve Nelson and Steve Zabel, their key linebacks, are listed as probable performers for Sunday's game against Houston. Zabel has missed five games; Nelson two.

These are playoff contests, however; games played with special intensity and occasionally with some risks by the underdogs. What better

citation could there be than Minnesota's 14-7 victory over the Rams in the Los Angeles rain last year, the Vikings' third playoff decision over the Los Angeles Rams in three years?

Bud Goode, the sports computer analyst based in Los Angeles, pointed out yesterday the Univac printout sheets detailing every breath measurable by a number that the playoff teams have taken this season. There were few statistical comparisons that could support possible upsets. Using Goode's figures as a guide, a preview of the four games follows, with won-lost-tied records in parentheses.

Saturday

Denver (10-6-0) at Pittsburgh (14-2-0) — The Broncos will start Craig Morton at quarterback.

Goode sees this as an edge for the Steelers, because Denver's backs have been dropped by the pass rush for an average of three sacks a game. "Morton couldn't get out of the way of a falling building," Goode said. "The Steelers will really go after him."

While the Steelers offense has been mediocre at running (3.6 yards a rush, ranking 23d in the league), the passing game works well (6.7 yards gained a pass attempt, for second overall ranking). The Broncos' comparable figures are 4.1, 11th ranking, and 5.4, 14th ranking.

The Broncos do have an edge when it comes to interceptions. They average one more pass intercepted a game than interceptions given up, the best record in the league. "If there's going to be an

upset," Goode said, "it might just come there."

The betting line favors Pittsburgh by 7 points, and Goode's figures say 9.

Atlanta (10-7-0) at Dallas (12-4-0) — The numbers favor Dallas in every important category, and therefore there is not much to say about this match. The Cowboys will have to work for their yards, but the Falcons offense is so inept that the figures give no hint of an upset being feasible.

Because there is not a view into the collective head of a 45-man football squad, it is impossible to know if the Cowboys approach this game with nonchalance. They did not play the Falcons this year or last and may be startled by the sting of the Atlanta defense. Lee Bennett, the fundamentalist Falcons coach, may choose to gamble with blitzing linebackers, but that is chancy against Roger Staubach and impossible when Staubach is in his shotgun formation. Two games ago, Jim Hart of the Cardinals picked up the Atlanta blitzes and crushed the Falcons.

The betting line favors Dallas by 14 points. Goode's figures came up with 12.

Sunday

Houston (11-6-0) at New England (11-5-0) — Goode's statistics, more sophisticated than the raw yardage numbers compiled by the league, compliment the Patriots.

In the differential of rushes, the number of running plays a game produced by the offense and allowed by the defense, the Patriots are No. 1 in the NFL with a plus figure of 10. "That's important," said Goode, an advocate of the running game.

The Patriots are also No. 1 in yards gained per pass attempt, 6.8, and in yards per rush, 4.7. "Those figures are typical of a division champion," Goode said. The comparable Houston data are good but not great: plus 3, for 10th ranking; 6.0, ninth place in the league, and 4.1, 10th place.

"It should be noted," Goode added, "that both sides have given up a lot of yards to opponents' passing. The Patriots rank 21st, and the Oilers 23d. This suggests that both quarterbacks, Steve Grogan for New England and Dan Fouts for Houston, will be throwing into porous pass defenses. Therefore, it could be a high-scoring game."

The betting line favors the Patriots by 10.5. Goode's margin is 10.

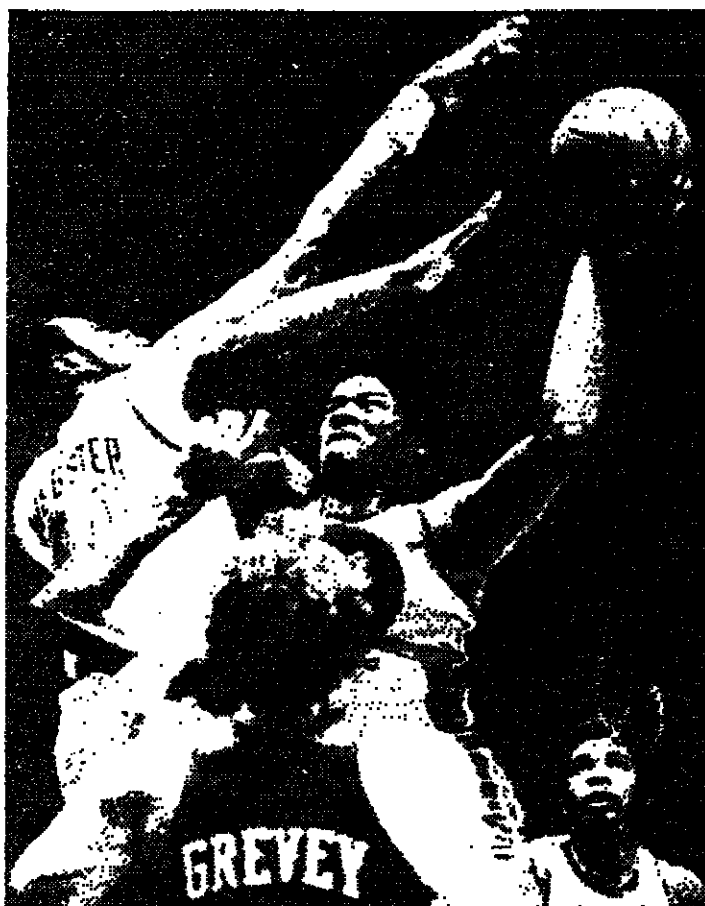
Minnesota (8-7-1) at Los Angeles (12-4-0) — Goode and Fran Tarkenton, the Viking quarterback, have had a long-distance debate for several seasons over what's and does not constitute a run. Goode expresses admiration for the Viking quarterback's class.

"He completes," Goode said, "it very much like a running play."

Therefore, Minnesota's average gain per rush, 3.04 yards, which ranks last in the league, is deceiving. "I can only deal with the numbers available," said Goode, who cited the comparable Ram figure of 3.3 yards, 19th in rank.

Other important comparisons favor the Rams, especially the differential between yards gained and allowed per pass attempt, and interceptions made and allowed. "The figures suggest," Goode said, "that the Rams are going to intercept two of Tarkenton's passes, and that can turn a playoff game around."

The betting line favors Los Angeles by 7.5. Goode's margin is 10 points.



Marvin Webster of the New York Knicks tries to stop Wes Unseld of the Washington Bullets from scoring during the Knicks' 109-99 victory in New York. Looking on are Toby Knight (right) of the Knicks and Kevin Grevey of Washington.

Gullikson Is Eliminated In Australian Open Tennis

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Peter McNamara, the former Australian hardcourt champion, today dumped Tim Gullikson, the U.S. favorite, in straight sets in a second round upset at the Australian Open Tennis Championships.

Gullikson bowed out, 6-2, 6-3, 7-6, in a lopsided match at Kooyong court.

McNamara got nervous in the final set when serving at 5-4. He held two match points at 40-15 and then served two double faults. Gullikson broke service but the Australian recovered to take the match.

Gullikson acknowledged after the game that he had had a lot of trouble serving in the cross wind. "That was awful," he said. "I hardly got a first serve in. Peter returned so well."

The No. 3 seed, Arthur Ashe, moved a step closer to the final eight by beating Ray Moore of South Africa, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3. Ashe, an American, will be joined in the third round by 22-year-old John Sadri, also of the United States, who beat Ross Case of Australia, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Ken Rosewall, the 44-year-old Australian who won the first of his four national titles 25 years ago, advanced after beating American Sherwood Stewart.

Rosewall dropped the first set 2-6, but then produced some of his

vintage strokes in the next three sets, which he took, 7-6, 7-5, 7-6. "The time is close," he said. "If I don't just myself in a field from now on I won't play tournaments. This could be my last Australian title."

The No. 5 seed, Wojtek Fibak of Poland, showed a great array of classical ground strokes to move into a third-round berth as he defeated John James of Australia, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Among the other winners today were Guillermo Vilas, John Alexander, Tony Roche, Paul Kronk, Hank Pfister, John Marks, Bob Carmichael and Kim Warwick.

Stade de Reims, In Last Place, Goes Bankrupt

PARIS, Dec. 29 (IHT) — The Stade de Reims, France's most noted soccer team, has filed for bankruptcy and may be forced to abandon the professional league before the end of the regular season.

In a statement issued last night, Serge Bazelaire, the club's president, said that the high salaries of certain players, small crowds and an insufficient advertising budget were the main reasons for the team's financial difficulties.

The Stade de Reims dominated French soccer from 1949 to 1962. During that time, it won the French league six times, the Coupe de France twice and twice was finalist in the European champions' cup, losing both years to Real Madrid.

For the last 15 years the team has been on a steady decline. It has been relegated to the second division twice, and currently is in last place of the first division, 20 points behind the leader.

Correction

Because of a typographical error, yesterday's report about an East German athlete who claimed that she was forced to take hormone drugs incorrectly stated that the athlete, Renate Neufeld, was alone among members of her club in having problems with her menstrual cycle as a side effect of the drugs. The menstrual problem, in fact, has affected other members of the club. The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

Face-Lifting for Formula One

By Alex Freyre

MON, Dec. 29 (UPI) — The Formula One racing series is looking for a new face-lift, one who run the sport think they ought to.

Asy relationship between international Sporting known as the CSI and the Constructors Association to have improved as announced by a that will affect as next year.

Years, much of the authority in Formula One has eroded, partly because management and of the rising influence of the constructors' association.

Months ago, there was a division within the CSI. Marie Balestre, a Frenchwoman, emerged as its new president.

As a result, the commission has been to take a stronger hand. Its decisions so far have been largely along the lines demanded by the constructors' association.

The main changes for the 1979 and 1980 seasons will be:

• The world drivers championship will be divided into two halves of eight races each. The drivers will be allowed to count only the best four results from each half. This move is intended to make the final races in the season more meaningful. Points remain on a 9-6-4-3-2-1 basis.

• The so-called "skirts" on "round-effect" cars will be allowed, subject to some minor regulations. The object of the skirt is to increase traction by aerodynamically getting the car sucked down onto the track. But the commission has banned the use of a fan (used by the Brabham team successfully in the Swedish Grand Prix last year) which does exactly the same thing. Already the majority of new 1979 Formula One machines look remarkably like the winning 1978 Lotus with its "skirts."

• A list of 27 official drivers and teams has been drawn up. Only they can score points during the season. There is also a list of 20 substitute drivers who will be allowed to step in if invited for the CSI, which will be known as the Federation Mondiale du Sport Automobile, in English the World Federation of Motor Sport.

Most of the drivers' team changes for next year were made several months ago, although there have been a few recent switches. This is how the teams will line up for the first Grand Prix on Jan. 21 in Buenos Aires:

• Lotus — Mario Andretti, the world champion, will head the team, with Carlos Reutemann switching from Ferrari to form a new works team indeed. Colin Donohue, Lotus boss who is a 51-million sponsor of the team, says a new ad by April.

• Alfa Romeo (44-2) — Gilles Villeneuve, a 16-year-old Swiss driver, will be in the team. He is the son of a former Formula One driver, Nino.

• Williams — Alan Jones and Clay Regazzoni will be on the team and

Tyrrell — Didier Pironi and Jean-Pierre Jarier are the drivers but the team boss, Ken Tyrrell, has so far failed to find a sponsor. He is now offering sponsorship on a \$50,000 race-by-race basis.

Brabham — Niki Lauda and Nelson Piquet carry the colors of Brabham, which will be hoping to improve on its 1978 series last season.

Wolf — James Hunt will be driving the Walter Wolf next season in what could be a season-break year for the Canadian millionaire whose team has yet to achieve consistency.

Ligier — Jacques Laffite and Patrick Depailler will lead a two-car challenge for Ligier, which has switched to V8 Ford engines.

McLaren — John Watson has gone to McLaren in search for a world title and will be backed by Patrick Tambay.

Renault — The French team will step up its Formula One program next season even though it finished only once in 16 races last year. Two of the turbo-powered 1.6-liter cars are being entered for Jean-Pierre Jabouille and Rene Arnoux.

Shadow — Three faces new to Formula One will be on view. Danny Ongais, Jan Lammers and Elio de Angelis have all been contracted to drive for the team, which never placed better than fifth last season.

Williams — Alan Jones and Clay Regazzoni will be on the team and



James Hunt

could again provide some surprises for the favored teams as Jones did last year.

Arrows — The controversial Riccardo Patrese, criticized by some of his fellow drivers for his wild style, will be joined by the talented and more reliable Jochen Mass.

Other one-man teams will include Hans Stuck with the German ATS outfit, Emerson Fittipaldi with the all-Brazilian Fittipaldi, and Derek Daly with Ensign.

College Basketball: The Conflict Between Ethics and Winning

By Fred Rotenberg

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — The NCAA, which has been trying for three years to make Edgar Jones ineligible to play basketball, will finally catch up to him in a Nevada court next August. By that time the elusive Jones should be playing pro ball.

How's that for a moot point? Jones, a star at Barringer High School in Newark, N.J., was accepted to the University of Nevada-Reno in 1975 on the basis of a high school transcript that didn't list his several failing grades and didn't compute a grade point.

The NCAA, which investigated the Jones' case after a number of schools rated on Nevada-Reno, said that the legitimate transcript would show that Jones fell well below the mandatory 2.0 or C average necessary to become a student-athlete at a Division I school. The NCAA also said that a high school must certify a student eligible for admission, and Barringer said that Jones wasn't eligible.

"Everyone else applied the rule properly," said David Bert, NCAA enforcement director. "Reno said it wouldn't."

Injunction Against Probation

The NCAA Infractions Committee put Nevada-Reno on 1-year probation in 1976 and ordered the school to do the same to Jones, which it reluctantly did. However, Jones got an injunction against the probation and has not missed a game, while building the Wolf Pack into a basketball power.

Jones' lawyer, Frank Fahrenkopf, said that the NCAA should not be able to deny a student-athlete the right to play without a hearing. "Playing college basketball can be valuable for taking a kid out of the ghetto and giving him a chance in life," Fahrenkopf said. "His right to a hearing is fundamental."

Then there's the NCAA pursuit of Jerry Tarkanian, who was found guilty by Long Beach State of various recruiting violations while he was coaching the basketball team there. He then went to Nevada-Las Vegas, where the NCAA found more illegal contacts with recruits, illegal inducements, plus an alleged attempt to get some people to lie to NCAA investigators.

The Infractions Committee recommended that Tarkanian be relieved of his coaching duties for two years, an action taken by the university but halted by a court order. Under the ethical conduct section of the NCAA Manual, the school can take action — but more often doesn't — if coaches and athletes don't "deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times."

Dr. Stephen Horn, president of Long Beach State, said his school was embarrassed by Tarkanian's illegal

'...Under present conditions, when the rules are broken, students may suffer, teams may be penalized and institutions shamed, [but] the coaches simply get another job...'

practices but was helpless when the coach went to Nevada-Las Vegas. Only the players were punished. The guilty ones couldn't play and the innocent ones lost their chance for big-time exposure because the team was weakened and it couldn't go to the NCAA Tournament anyway.

"Every reader of the sports pages knows that under present conditions, when the rules are broken, students may suffer, teams may be penalized and institutions shamed," Horn said. "At the same time, the professionals — the coaches — simply get another job at another institution."

Horn has tried — but failed — to get NCAA members to make ineligible for tournament play any school that employed a coach who was guilty of NCAA violations during the previous three years.

"If coaching is to be a profession, then there needs to be recognized standards of conduct and individual sanctions for violation of [that] conduct," Horn said. "Without such procedures, intercollegiate athletics becomes nothing more than an operation where some individuals are one step ahead of the sheriff."

Appeal to Presidents

Many people call for the college presidents to set the tone for the sports programs, making it clear that winning is important but not at the expense of legality.

"We're supposed to lead society, not reflect it," said Coach Dean Smith of North Carolina. "The presidents should fire the coaches who put the teams on NCAA probation, not the ones who obey the law."

The Jones and Tarkanian cases demonstrate how the NCAA can be frustrated even when it thinks it has the goods on an apparent violator. But how often does the NCAA get the evidence?

"You can never legislate integrity. As long as you have rules, someone will break them," said Bert, who, with two assistants, directs the activities of eight full-time investigators. "But we've shown the coaches that if they break the rules, we'll be there. We do a pretty good job."

But Bert concedes it often is nearly impossible to smoke out, for example, an illegal cash payment be-

Six Who Should Be Stuffed and Mounted

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT) — My annual ballot for the Baseball Hall of Fame is on its way to Jack Lang, secretary of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, bearing six names.

There are spaces on the ballot for 10 names and sometimes in the past all of them were used. But the feeling now is that voting for such a crowd tends to dilute the distinction for the ones who are chosen.

Getting a place in the little shrine on the shore of Lake Okechobee in Cooperstown is even more desirable than getting into Studio 54 and ought to be at least as difficult. Enos Slaughter, for example, has been eligible for election since 1964 and has not been named on 75 percent of the ballots in any year so far. He was only 14 votes short last winter, though, so perhaps he'll get the nod this time.

Being passed over for lesser players has not always brought out the funnier side of his disposition. Still, his repeated disappointments may make it all the sweeter when at last he is stuffed and mounted.

At any rate, Country Slaughter is one of those on the ballot mailed here. The others are Willie Mays, Duke Snider, Red Schoendienst, Mickey Vernon and Nellie Fox. If 10 is too great a number for any one ballot, then perhaps six is, too. However, for anybody who had the privilege of watching these players through their years in the big leagues, it would be difficult to leave one of them off.

What About Overhustling?

In 1958, when Pete Reiser was managing Green Bay in the Three I League — the name stood for Illinois, Iowa and "Isconsin" — some of his players read a remark by some major leaguer that running to and from one's position in the field was "overhustling." Naturally, they asked the skipper's opinion.

"All I know," said Reiser, whose own hustle is part of our folklore, "there's an outfielder with the Yankees who's been playing in the big leagues 18 years and he still gets to his position before the pitcher does and beats him back to the bench. That's Enos Slaughter."

Slaughter was in his 43d year then. He played another season, still going all out, and retired with a batting average of .300 for 19 years.

The credentials of Mays and Snider were mentioned here recently. Willie has just become eligible and it is taken for granted that he'll go to Cooperstown on the first call. Snider, who ran third behind Ed Mathews and Slaughter last winter, has been kept waiting too long.

So has Red Schoendienst, whose last year as a player was 1963. For versatility, spirit and style, nobody in his time outlasted this Illinois farmboy, a walk-on with the St. Louis Cardinals. When he was a kid in Germantown, Ill., Red and two brothers played on the town baseball team and double plays were Schoendienst to Schoendienst to Schoendienst. When he was 19 he caught a train for St. Louis, where the Cardinals were holding a three-day tryout camp for prospects and suspects who had no ties in organized ball.

Bench for the Night

With no money for lodging, he spent his first night on a bench in the Little Green Plaza in front of Union Station. He didn't discover until years later that in those days the neighborhood was populated almost entirely by professional ladies who rapped hospitably on the window whenever a male walked by. Next day he hiked four or five

miles to Sportsman's Park to show his stuff to Cardinal scouts. Next thing he knew, he was playing second base for Union City, Tenn., in the Kitty League.

It took him three years to work up through the Cardinals' farm system, but once he reached the bigs he stayed for 19 years. A second baseman by preference and training, he moved to the outfield when the club needed him there, and filled in at shortstop and third base occasionally.

"I know we have Mr. Shortstop," Eddie Dyer, the Manager, used to say, referring to Marry Marion. "But if anything happened to him I wouldn't hesitate to play Schoendienst at short every day, and he'd open your eyes."

Red's 19-year batting average was .289 but he hit .300 or better in seven seasons and once just missed the batting championship with .342. These are just figures. To Red Schoendienst, baseball was pure joy. He loved every minute of it, even those hit-and-run barnstorming tours teams used to make on a two-week trip home from spring training.

Vernon's Satisfying Swing

Mickey Vernon played ball that way, too. In high school in Marcus Hook, Pa., between Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., he was considered too frail to play baseball but he grew muscles that powered a satisfying swing and won the American League batting championship twice — in 1946 and 1953. As batting champion he was almost unnoticed, for when anybody spoke of hitters in those days he began and ended with Ted Williams. Maybe that's why Mickey has been overlooked in all these Hall of Fame elections.

As for Nelson Fox, when the Associated Press asked for a name named Richard Nixon to select an all-time all-star team, he included the indefatigable little second baseman of the Chicago White Sox. This should not be held against Nellie, whose hustle would have made Pete Rose look like a sleepwalker.

He had splendid range in the field, swung a Louisville slugger with shrewd skill, got on a few hundred times a year, the only player ever to lead major leagues by his pickup truck.

Evert Ranks

In U.S. for 5th

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Chris Evert has again first in U.S. women's tennis since Alice Marble held the top ranking by five consecutive years. Marble reigned as nation's top female tennis star from 1936 to 1940.

Billie Jean King is ranked second this year, ahead of Tracy Austin. Rosie Casals is fourth, followed by Pam Shriver, Marita Redondo, Kathy May, Anne Smith, Joanne Russell and Jeanne DuVal. It is the first time Smith and DuVal have been ranked in the top 10.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE				
Patrick Division				
NY Islanders	W	L	Pct.	GP
NY Islanders	23	7	.769	95
Philadelphia	19	14	.577	107
NY Rangers	17	14	.548	114
Athletic	17	13	.565	103
Smythe Division				
Chicago	W	L	Pct.	GP
Chicago	12	15	.444	124
Vancouver	12	20	.370	127
St. Louis	7	25	.219	109
Colorado	6	24	.200	95
WALEY CONFERENCE				
Norris Division				
Montreal	W	L	Pct.	GP
Montreal	25	5	.833	99
Pittsburgh	12	17	.412	124
Los Angeles	12	16	.429	122
Detroit	8	17	.320	122
Washington	8	22	.265	104
Adams Division				
Boston	W	L	Pct.	GP
Boston	23	7	.769	104
Toronto	17	15	.529	124
Buffalo	15	12	.556	120
Minnesota	14	17	.450	117
Thursday's Results				
Philadelphia 5, N.Y. Rangers 5				
N.Y. Islanders 10, Atlanta 4				
Los Angeles 3, Montreal 3 (tie)				
Buffalo 3, Vancouver 3 (tie)				

WHA Standings

WHL				
W	L	Pct.	GP	GA
New England	17	9	.654	144
San Jose	16	12	.569	118
Cincinnati	15	14	.517	93
Winnipeg	14	13	.520	113
Edmonton	14	18	.438	113
Birmingham	14	14	.500	112
San Antonio	5	18	.217	120
St. Louis	5	18	.217	120
Thursday's Results				
Birmingham 6, Cincinnati 5				
Quebec 4, Cincinnati 6				

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Philadelphia	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	21	10	.677	—
New Jersey	20	12	.625	—
New York	17	14	.548	4½
Pittsburgh	16	19	.456	6½
Central Division				
San Antonio	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	22	10	.688	—
Puerto Rico	17	15	.531	2
Phoenix	16	17	.484	2½
San Francisco	12	21	.364	7
St. Louis	12	22	.353	8
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Los Angeles City	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	17	17	.500	3
Chicago	14	21	.400	6½
Minneapolis	12	22	.356	7
Portland	11	22	.334	9
Pacific Division				
Phoenix	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	22	13	.625	—
San Diego	21	12	.636	—
San Francisco	16	14	.531	4½
Portland	17	15	.526	3½
San Jose State	16	18	.464	5½
San Diego State	15	20	.432	7½
Thursday's Results				
New York 108, Washington 99				
Philadelphia 114, San Diego 114				
San Antonio 112, Milwaukee 103				
San Diego 111, Denver 107				

Art Buchwald

The Howlers of '78:
Famous Last Words

WASHINGTON — Every year it is our pleasure to print the things people have said to each other that they would rather forget about. Depending on what country they were said in, the person who made the statement could or could not be under house arrest.

Aren't you glad you weren't the adviser who said to the shah of Iran last year, "The people wouldn't dare go into the streets. That would be violating a royal edict."

Or the Swedish judge who said, "Why don't we give Sadat and Begin the Nobel Peace Prize jointly? It would give the Middle East treaty so much more meaning."

And let's not forget the State Department official who said to President Jimmy Carter last spring, "If we sell Saudi Arabia our latest fighter airplanes, they'll see to it that the oil price will be less than five percent."

What about the chap who told President Somoza, "May you and

your family rule Nicaragua until Rome has a Polish Pope?"

I still wonder whatever happened to the engineer at Firestone who said, "I'll stake my professional reputation on the 500 radial tire."

Or the vice president in charge of marketing who told his boss, "If Billy Carter can't sell beer, nobody can."

Whatever happened to the NBC executive who said in an interview in *Variety* last January, "Freddie Silverman not only has bad taste, he's also been very lucky." How about the Chinese Communist official who said to another official, "How do you like this wall poster with Teng Hsiao-ping wearing a dunce cap?"

As well as the executive who told Lee Iacocca, "Henry Ford wants to see you. He's probably going to give you a raise."

Not to mention the scientist at NASA who told his chief, "According to my calculations, Skylab will be flying around in space for at least 300 more years."

And while we're at it, let's not forget Leon Spinks' friend, who said after the first fight with Muhammad Ali, "Now that you're the world heavyweight champion you can do anything you want to and the cops won't bother you."

I don't want to overlook Gov. Jerry Brown's fiscal adviser, who told him, "Howard Jarvis is a kook, and if Proposition 13 gets more than 10 percent of the vote I'll eat every ballot."

Nor dare I ignore the bartender who told the manager Billy Martin, "Stick to your guns. George Steinbrenner knows the Yankees can't win the pennant without you."

And then there is the White House staffer who said to Hamilton Jordan, "Why don't you get out on the town more and have fun?"

And finally, the wise guy who went into the Oval Office and said, "Mr. President, when you hear this bit of bad news you're going to have hemorrhoids."

Mary Blume

Having a (Trivia) Ball

LONDON (IHT) — It's party time again and this year even the Chelsea Arts Ball has been revived. Guests are to wear feathers or fur and although they will undoubtedly be as merry as grigs (a word that is perhaps not coincidentally derived from the Norwegian *krek*, or crawling creature, one almost knows that they can never match the gaudy nights of seasons past).

In 1937 Cecil Beaton and Sir Michael Duff were co-hosts at a fantastic party at Ashcombe, Beaton's house near Salisbury. Guests were asked to come as peasants, blighting sheep were penned in front of the house and hired urchins chased a goat with magnesium flares. The only person in ordinary evening dress was Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell.

One year earlier Lady Cunard gave a dinner party at her house in Grosvenor Square, which was attended by the king, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Winston Churchill and others. During the course of the evening, Mr. Simpson used a gadget attached to his key-chain to open a bottle of Vichy water for His Majesty.

In the 20s Mrs. Rosemary Sandars invited guests to her house in Rutland Gate. Everyone was asked to come as a baby. Dolls, bottles and comforters were provided, a bar was set up as a baby's pen and activities took place which were later described in the press as "the type of behavior which leads to communism."

At the greatest postwar ball, given by Charles de Kersaint in Venice, two incidents occurred. As she arrived, Lady Diana Cooper, in a pearl-encrusted silver confection, had some water thrown at her. Later, a long red ostrich feather headdress worn by Mr. John Russell, first secretary of the British Embassy in Rome, caught fire as he helped himself to foie gras.

At the Bachelors' Ball in 1953, attended by 84 of London's most eligible bachelors, 23-year-old Lord Carnegie declared: "I prefer cars to women. You don't get caught on the sequins."

In 1959 the New Year was welcomed with a party given by the vivacious Mrs. Bunty Kinsman in her home in Milner Street, Chelsea. The theme of the party was the *Fe de Bohème*. Mrs. Kinsman was attended by a Salvador Dali painting and her Lloyd's underwriter husband was dressed as the Eiffel Tower. By moonlight, Duncan Sandys, minister of defense, wore a painter's smock.

In 1963 the Kinsmans were at it again, with a medieval New Year's Eve party, Bun-

ty Kinsman was dressed as a unicorn while her husband wore a fur cover from a baby's pram explaining that he was "a middle-aged wolf."

The most mind-boggling party of all took place in 1941 in the middle of June reports came from Palm Beach that vivacious Elsa Maxwell had staged a "Bitch" party to raise money for British war charities. Guests were asked to come in dressing-gowns, siren suits or their oldest clothes and a large tent was scattered with fake debris from which dummy figures were extracted and carried off on stretchers.

These events are from a book called "Gossip 1920-1970," a deadpan chronicle of the less significant events of half a century compiled by Old Harrovian Andrew Barrow, 33, who is not a gossip columnist and has never appeared in a column although he was listed in the Court Circular of the Times, which is rather better than being a page at "Gossip."

Barrow seems to have been engaged by storm despatching his price and current affairs column to a columnist in the New Statesman, a devoted New Statesman devotee to it, while the conservative Sunday Telegraph printed his book reviews.

Barrow is concerned with English events, the book will be published in 1979 in the United States and Mr. Barrow's agent has sold two-toned rights in the United States to the book's interesting endpapers, a sort of genealogical chart showing how everyone is related to everyone else. "There is such a continuum in London," Mr. Barrow says.

"It's a little tedious, relaxing. Someone said this book makes me sustain on the mind, which I think is not meant as a compliment but I think it is one. I like everyone in the book. One reviewer said I sneer. I certainly don't. Sometimes I was almost crying because of the way people survived: their durability is so touching."

If you read it carefully, there are lots of patterns in it, there is a sort of rhythm. I'd like a reviewer to say it's an extremely weird book — the selection of details, the rhythm, the leaving of people in the air."

Weird it is indeed, with such characters as Unity Mitford going to parties with her pet grass snake, Enid, slung around her neck. The Begum Aga Khan declaring during an interval of "Rigoletto" at Covent Garden in 1938 that Hitler was the most attractive man she had ever met, and the strapping Col. Barker who turned out to be a woman.

"This is terrible," said the colonel's mother-in-law. "My daughter nearly fainted when she read the news."



Gossipist Barrow

Item from 1920: On March 23, the vicar of All Saints, Cheltenham, was preaching by candlelight when the horrified faces of his congregation drew his attention to the fact that his surplice was on fire. A short while after the flames had been extinguished, it was discovered that the garment was again alight.

There are fleeting headlines such as Christine Keeler, and there is the durable Lady Diana Cooper who is followed from her days as an actress in "The Miracle" through to an incident in 1968 when she receives apologies from the deputy commissioner of the Metropolitan Police after a midnight raid by policemen seeking caninabits in a bathtub. There are so many entries for Cecil Beaton that the TLS reviewer suggested Mr. Barrow was obsessed by him.

"I interviewed Cecil Beaton by telephone once or what makes a good letter," Mr. Barrow said. "The smallest details, the minutia are always interesting," he said.

"Completely Trivial"

Mr. Barrow agrees. "I am completely trivial. I have never been able to draw conclusions." He has just written an article for *Harpers and Queen* on private dances and is writing one on nicknames. He has found two Bubbles and two people named Sunny so far. He wrote for *The Observer* for a while. A piece on butterfly farms and an investigative piece on dandruff. "It took four or five days hard research. No one knows what causes it."

He says he is more interested in what a statesman had for lunch than in what he says. He is rather pleased to have learned from the Evening Standard's Diary page what Neville Chamberlain ate on the aircraft that carried him to Berchtesgaden on Sept. 15, 1938 (whisky and sandwiches going there, chicken and claret coming back).

Trivia in such quantity can be so hypnotic as to seem to have a meaning. "Someone said that £10 (the price of the book) is too much to pay to learn that Lady Pamela Hicks won three bars of soap at a tombola," Mr. Barrow says. "I think it's marvelous. Three bars of soap: that's just the point."

Queen's Honors List
Has 685 Recipients

Queen Elizabeth has created 685 new life peers, 11 knights and made 11 new knights of the Order of the British Empire. The list of recipients was announced in the London Gazette on Monday.

Among the new life peers were Lord Sainsbury, former chairman of the British Empire, and Lord Sainsbury, former chairman of the British Empire, and Lord Sainsbury, former chairman of the British Empire.

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